

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 575.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1856.

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CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS.—Parisians—their Pastimes—St. Cloud—Versailles—Heidelberg—Baden-Baden—Wildbad—Carlsruhe—Piano—Rough Sketches. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Three.—Area, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. Regent Gallery, Quadrant.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Interesting Specialities for the week commencing Monday, Nov. 3, at Eight, with **MUSICAL LECTURE**, by G. A. COOPER, assisted by Mrs. Cooper and Miss GRACE ALLYNE, and 100 Voices, led by Mr. W. Newport.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Three and Eight, **JUVENILE LECTURES** by J. H. PEPPE, Esq., on the "CHEMISTRY OF FIREWORKS," illustrated by a complete **MINIATURE SERIES** constructed by Mr. DABBY, the celebrated Pyrotechnist.—Thursday Evening, the 6th, at Eight, Mrs. MARY E. WEBB, a coloured native of Philadelphia, U.S., will deliver a **DRAMATIC READING OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN**, as lately read before her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House.—Lecture by J. H. PEPPE, Esq., on **BESSEMER'S** New Process of making IRON and STEEL, every Morning, except Wednesday, at Three, and on Tuesdays and Friday Evenings only, at Eight.—All the Dissolving Views, Lectures, &c., as usual. Admission to the whole, 1s.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 6. The Chair will be taken by Alderman WIRE, at Seven o'clock; and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. A. M. Henderson, late of Cork; Edward Miall, Esq., M.P.; Richard Swift, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Henry Richard; and other gentlemen. The Gallery will be reserved for Ladies. 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, an industrious YOUNG PERSON of taste and experience, respectfully connected. Apply to George Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION as FIRST HAND in a small house, or Country, or SECOND in a large. Good reference. Address, A. F. Y., Post-office, Ongar, Essex.

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WANTED, a YOUNG WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the COUNTER TRADE. A knowledge of the Millinery preferred. Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to James Osborn, Draper, Albion House, Dunstable.

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TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by an experienced YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as FIRST COUNTERMAN. Good references can be given. Address, X. B., Post-office, St. Ives, Hunts.

TO IRONMONGERS.—To YOUNG MEN wishing to combine with their business a knowledge of the FOUNDRY TRADE in all its branches, the Advertisers have an OPENING very rarely to be met with. A member of a Christian Church would be preferred. Address, B. and S., Meadon Foundry, Mansfield.

TO PRINTERS, &c.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of respectability, a SITUATION. The object being improvement, a small salary would not be objected to. Understands the routine of the business. Address, E. W., Mr. Page's, Printer, Hammersmith.

A BOOT and SHOE MAKER who is leaving a good VILLAGE BUSINESS, would be willing to introduce a pious Young Man, able to conduct the business, and willing to take an active part in the Sunday-school. Address, A. E., 19, London-wall.

REIGATE, SURREY (within Three Quarters of an Hour's Ride of London).

TO BE SOLD, a very delightful SITE for a RESIDENCE, with about TEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, ornamentally timbered, situate picturesquely on the Southern Slope of Reigate-hill, about Half-a-Mile from the Reigate Town Station on the South-Eastern Railway, commanding extensive views, and affording an opportunity for Building a House in this favourite locality rarely to be met with. Soil dry. For Particulars apply to Messrs. Page and Lees, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Reigate and Dorking, Surrey.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000. Established 1846.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET. Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance. A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy. Rates of premium moderate. Annuities granted. Family endowments. Loans on personal and other securities. Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained application By order, ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Incorporated under 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47. CAPITAL—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. CHIEF OFFICE—47, KING WILLIAM-ST. LONDON-BRIDGE.

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1. This is the only Building Society incorporated under Act of Parliament, and possessing a Permanent Guarantee Fund of 100,000*l.*, thus offering a solidity of security not found elsewhere. 2. Subscription Investment (that is, Building Society Shares under another name) granted; 10*s.* a month secures 100*l.* besides profits at the end of 12½ years, probably making the amount 120*l.*, or half the amount, besides profits, at the end of 7½ years. 3. Deposits of any amount received at interest, payable half-yearly. 4. Moneys advanced on House Property, repayable by instalments, spread over 15 years, or any shorter term. No extra legal charges for the security of the company. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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SOLICITORS. MESSRS. WATSON and SONS, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYORS. Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT:—

The sum of 46,074*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* has been received upon Investment Shares; the total amount during the first four years having been 89,446*l.* 5*s.*

The sum of 19,222*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* has been withdrawn upon Shares, upon which compound interest has been paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

A Bonus equal to 1½ per cent. interest has been placed to the credit of the Subscription Shareholders' accounts.

ADVANCES.—The total amount advanced upon the Mortgage of Houses and Land is 144,188*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The advances of the past year exceed the previous year by 16,176*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, or near 50 per cent.

Shares are issued from 10*l.* to 100*l.*, payable either in one sum or by instalments.

A Monthly Payment of 1*l.* secures 100*l.* at the end of 7½ years or 200*l.* at the end of 12½ years, besides the profits.

Deposits received daily of any amount in the Savings-bank and Deposit Department.

Loans on Houses and Lands can be had without delay, repayable by instalments at the convenience of the borrower.

A Prospectus and copy of last Annual Report will be sent by post upon application.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The next SESSION commences January 3, 1857. Young MEN between the ages of Eighteen and Thirty, and young WOMEN between Seventeen and Twenty-five, desirous of being TRAINED as TEACHERS in connexion with the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, are ELIGIBLE for ADMISSION. Towards the expense of board, lodging, and instruction, the fee of 12*l.* is paid by monthly instalments. Applications for admission into the College, and for TEACHERS, to be addressed to the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., The College, Homerton, near London. The training prepares Teachers for Infant and Juvenile Schools, whether for boys and girls, separately or mixed.

EDUCATION, ISLINGTON.—Inclusive Terms, Twenty-two Guineas.—The Course of Instruction is most comprehensive, including Greek, Latin, French, and German, Mathematics, Drawing, Globes, with every branch of a thorough Commercial Education. Besides the resident Masters, there are others in constant attendance. The diet is of the first quality, and unlimited; and all these attentions are paid to health and comfort which are prompted by parental solicitude. The premises (of which an inspection is invited) are pleasantly and healthily situated, commodious, and well ventilated, and the playground is very spacious. The highest references given. Payment from the date of entry. Prospectuses on application to the Principal, Classical and Commercial School, Afton House, Colebrooke-row, Islington.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY. is adapted for first-class Mercantile Instruction, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts. Further study is also liberally provided for. Young men are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts. A few Boarders are received, and several secure a good extra instruction, attended by them. The terms are moderate, including all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education. Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal, J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

EDUCATION at BRIGHTON.—The Rev. JAMES GROSVENOR receives into his family, and with the assistance of qualified masters, educates a limited number of Pupils. The Residence and Schoolhouse are large, and are most healthily and delightfully situated immediately in front of the sea. They stand in their own grounds, of which a considerable proportion is devoted to the use of the Pupils. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Rev. James Grosvenor, Cliff House, Hove, Brighton.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSES MIALl, have for many years pursued a course of education which has given great satisfaction to the parents and guardians of young ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough religious, moral, and intellectual training, with a system of instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments by the first masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. There are a FEW VACANCIES in their Establishment. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., M.P., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.

Very few Scholastic Establishments have met with such a large share of patronage as that at Grove House. A want long felt has now been supplied, i.e., a respectable academy to which Parents can send their Sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and, at the same time, feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The unusual success and continued increase of the School, prove not only that the exertions of the proprietor have hitherto been completely successful, but also have shown the necessity of still greater exertions on his part to produce an establishment suited to, and equal to the demands of, the present age. A change of Schools being acknowledged by all to be most pernicious, it is his desire to provide for all classes of Pupils, so that young gentlemen may COMMENCE and COMPLETE their EDUCATION at Grove House. With this view an extensive and commodious building has been taken, to be used entirely as a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, and the present building will be retained for the more advanced Pupils. It is confidently expected that this division of study will produce great and beneficial results.

Brill is one of the most healthy spots in the Kingdom. This is proved by the fact that no case of serious illness, or contagious disorder, has ever occurred at Grove House. Brill-hill, upon which the village is situated, commands a most delightful and extensive prospect of 200 miles in circumference.

TERMS. THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, 18 Guineas per annum. THE UPPER SCHOOL, 20 "

This sum includes all those items generally charged as extras, requisites, &c. The following are some of the advantages of this establishment: Sound teaching, constant oversight, absence of corporeal punishment, parental kindness, unlimited supply of the best provisions, spacious and lofty rooms, and healthful locality.

If required, the Pupils are allowed to write to their parents without being required to show their letters to the teachers. No better guarantee for proper treatment can be given.

References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the Kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.



A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6L. PER WEEK,
IN CASE OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,
or the sum of
1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L. for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or 100L. in
case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the
Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and
at the Head Office, London—where also
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by
the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company,
Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.
Offices, 7, Old Broad-street, London.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.

LOANS, from 5L. to 50L., on the Personal
Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly,
Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience
of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to
any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped
directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Penton-
ville, London. T. SHORT, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCES.

PARTIES residing in Town or Country,
seeking Advances of Money for long or short periods,
from 20L. to 800L., on Personal or other Security, returnable by
Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C.
CONCANNEN, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A
sum of 60L. advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly in-
stalments of 1L. 7s. Responsible persons may rely upon advances
being made. Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter
periods. Private offices. Established 1846.

A RESPIRATOR, to merit the name,
and to be fitted for the important trust of promoting
free and healthy inspiration, while soothing the windpipe and
lungs, ought to be constructed with elaborate care, and be com-
posed only of such metals as are the most perfect heat con-
ductors. If it be true that any medical practitioners recommend
as respirators articles of non-conducting matter—as coke, char-
coal, sponge, or cloth—or of badly-conducting metal, like per-
forated zinc or pewter (plated or gilt), it can only be done
from a want of reflection. The original instruments for which
Mr. Jeffreys introduced the name "Respirator," and which have
given to it its wide-spread reputation, are procurable of the
agents, chemists, and instrument makers throughout the king-
dom. Wholesale Office, 25, Bucklersbury, London.—Mr. JAMES
E. PEROVAL, Manager.

THE METROPOLITAN BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY not being in a position to extend their gra-
tuitous distribution of Imperial Ointment beyond the Metropolis,
have resolved to meet the solicitations from the country by
manufacturing several thousand jars at 10s. 6d., usually sold at
3s. each. It is notorious that numbers of the poor are com-
pelled to seek relief from the parish who are incapacitated from
work by reason of their suffering from bad legs and other
diseases, which will easily be cured by the Imperial Ointment.
As the Medical Faculty continue to prescribe genuine Cod Liver
Oil for Consumption, and other diseases requiring nourishment,
the M. B. Society have also decided to sell their dark brown and
light Cod Liver Oils at about half the usual price; they have
found that, in conjunction with the Imperial Ointment, it has
restored many persons from the gates of death.
Clergymen and other benevolent persons to address to the
Secretary, 122A, Aldersgate-street, London.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA con-
tinues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and
attention, by Messrs Thomas and William Henry, Manufacturing
Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles price 2s. 9d., or with
glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., Stamp included, with full directions for
its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout
the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names
are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the
cork or stopper of each bottle.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Far-
rington-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbery and
Sons, E. Edwards, Thos. Butler, St. Paul's-churchyard; and of
most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated
by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF
VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine
preparation of that article.

ADNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT
GROATS AND BARLEY. The only existent Patent
and strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, and FAMILIES.—The important
object, so desirable to be obtained, has at length been secured to
the public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, Patentees, who, after much
time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process
in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever
manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public
from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention
of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manu-
facture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally com-
plained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very
superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly re-
commended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and
Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent
Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as
can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and
nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all
the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has
also the distinguishing character for making very superior Bar-
ley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for
thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white
a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone,
the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz.,
A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish
the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.]
"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examina-
tion the samples of Barley and Groats which you have for-
warded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only
those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no
mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my in-
vestigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those
nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this de-
scription of food. (Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR."

"Messrs. ADNAM and Co." "A. S. TAYLOR."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the public are requested to ob-
serve that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees,
J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Malden-lane,
Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters, at
6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families, at 2s., 5s., and 10s.
each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c. in Town and
country.

IF YOU LOVE a GOOD CUP of TEA,
BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-
street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern
Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2s. 10d. lb.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT
TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on sale, for
family use, at 2s. 10d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co's. Original
Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough.—Established A.D. 1745.

STEAM ENGINES.—First-class NON-
CONDENSING STEAM ENGINES at 25L. per horse-power.
Consumption of fuel under 4lbs. per indicated horse-power per
hour.—W. H. NASH, Engineer, Isle of Dogs, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Best, Six for
42s.; also Six for 33s.; can only be obtained in London,
ready made or to measure, at 38, Poultry, Bank. Price lists and
self-measurement post free.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold
everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH
MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and
67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the
largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES,
maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot
possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first
quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied
at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City;
and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-
Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish
Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in
Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse,
No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in
London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works,
Sheffield.

LONDON MADE TABLE-KNIVES.

SUPERIOR TOWN-MADE TABLE CUT-
LERY. Stamped according to the Act 59 George III., c. 7,
regulating the marking of London made Knives.

Fine Ivory Balanced, from 27s. per dozen.
Ditto ditto Dessert 22s.
Ditto ditto Carvers 8s. 6d.

RICHARD SHARPE, Manufacturer, Gough-square, Fleet-
street.—(Entrance to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151,
Fleet-street.)

SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer,
47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English
make, 14L. 14s.; in Silver Cases, 7L. 7s. Benson's Gold Horizontal
Watches, all the latest improvements, 4L. 15s.; ditto, in Silver
Cases, 3L. 16s. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent
post free, in answer to Post-office or Bankers' Order, addressed
as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES
of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and
63, CORNHILL, LONDON. The ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good
sound English Lever Watch, Silver Case, with all the latest im-
provements, Jewelled, &c., price Four Guineas, sent to any part
of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Bankers'
Order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two
Years.

VENTILATING STOVES! SUSPENSION
STOVES!—Approved by Thousands of Purchasers, and
recommended as the two best, cheapest, most healthy, and
economical for Churches, Chapels, Halls, Schools, Warehouses,
Shops, Greenhouses, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c. Prospectuses,
with prices, sent post free.

DEANE, DRAY, and Co., Stove Range, Ironmongery, and
Furnishing Warehouse, London-bridge.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The
Newest Patterns of the present season—DEANE, DRAY,
and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of
these Lamps—Bronze from 9s. 6d. to 6L. China from 19s. to
7L. 7s. each. Engravings with prices free per post. Pure Colza
Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in
London or the suburbs periodically or on receipt of letter order.
Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London
Bridge.

Established A.D. 1700.

"Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's
sake."—1 Tim. v. 23.

BURGUNDY PORT, and SHERRY SACK.
The Prize Wines of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, from
the vine-clad hills of the sunny south, recommended by medical
men for their purity and freedom from acidity and brandy, are
offered to the public as at once the most exquisite and the
lowest priced Foreign Wines that the world has seen.

Price 2s. 4d. per Bottle, or 28s. per dozen (bottles, &c., in-
cluded), to be had, for cash only, of F. W. SELLERS, 1, Chapel-
place, Cavendish-square; 147, Oxford-street. Orders received
at 37, Crutched-friars.

BEST COALS, 25s.—GAMMAN, SON, and
CARTER solicit orders for HETTON'S or STEWART'S
WALSLEY at 25s.; of good SECONDS, at 23s. per ton, cash.
Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL
and Co.'s price is now 26s. per ton net for the BEST
SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to Her Majesty.—13,
Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-
wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

OPTICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

100,000 AMUSING and IN-
STRUCTIVE STEREOSCOPIC
GROUPS and VIEWS. Military, Social, and Domestic, in every
variety. Stereoscopic Pictures from 1s. to 3s. each; some ex-
quisitely coloured Mahogany Stereoscopes, 3s. 6d. to 21s.

THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
54, Cheapside (two doors west of Bow Church), and 313, Oxford-
street (corner of Hanover-square),

A beautiful selection sent for remittance of One Pound. A
Stereoscopic Apparatus complete with Chemicals, with In-
structions for taking Pictures, 5L. 5s. to 10L.

"Wonderful instrument."—Times.
"Invaluable aid to intellectual progress."—Globe.
"No family or school should be without one."—Britannia.
"Effects almost miraculous."—Morning Herald.

Just out, SCENES from COWPER'S HOME and HAUNTS at
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE DISENDOWMENT MOVEMENT.

TO-MORROW evening the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control will recommence its active operations by holding a public meeting at the London Tavern. We are informed that, in order to give unity to the impression sought to be produced, and to stamp with importance the object to which the efforts of the Association will be mainly directed next session, the attention of the meeting will be confined to the question of the impartial disendowment of all religious denominations in Ireland. We trust that the friends of that movement will deem it worth while to show themselves on that occasion, even at the expense of some personal inconvenience.

Hitherto, it may be thought, the question has taken a higher place in the House of Commons, than it has done among the people at large. Because there has been no out-door agitation of the subject, it is not unnatural to infer that no popular interest is excited by it. This appears to us to be a mistake. Considering the nature of Mr. Miall's proposition, and the tone of political exhaustion into which the excitement of the war has brought the country, it has engaged a far larger share of attention than six months ago it would have been thought prudent to anticipate. The newspaper press pretty generally discussed the question as soon as it was mooted, and treated it with an air of seriousness which "the fourth estate of the realm" has not been wont to throw around any topic thought to be visionary, or far remote. Members of Parliament in the account of themselves which they have given to their constituents, have assigned to it a marked prominence. Candidates for a seat have felt the necessity of professing their opinion on it. In Ireland, it will probably be made a test at the next general election. Even in England, the *Spectator* presents it as one of the five important topics of last session, the division list on which should be scrutinised with a view to guide the judgment of the electors on the political qualifications of those members who may again offer themselves to their constituencies. These are incidents which far more correctly indicate the current of public opinion than fifty public meetings, however crowded and enthusiastic, could have done. They are more to be relied upon, because they are less factitious. Their worth as indicated consists in their spontaneity. They show the more, because they have not been got up to show anything.

We have no desire to attribute to this class of facts more importance than they deserve. For, after all, the true state of the public mind, even in relation to Mr. Miall's specific proposition, is to be judged of, not so much by its deliverances on it, as on the soundness of the principle on which it is based. If "no State-aid to religion be really what the *Times* declares it to be, "part and parcel of our Imperial policy," it is plainly

impossible that Ireland should long remain in an exceptional position with regard to it. There is, perhaps, no single portion of Her Majesty's wide dominions which more imperatively challenges her statesmen to put that policy in force. State aid cannot be given to religion in that country in any form which does not at one and the same time cast a slur upon the sanctity of religious faith, and place the mass of the people under an arrangement which inflicts upon them a gross injustice. It is a peculiarity in the affairs of that kingdom, that the continuance there of the Establishment policy is an admitted failure and frustration of every end which as a policy it is intended to secure. It does nothing for the religious instruction of the poor, while it merely cherishes the inactivity, and saps the self-reliance, of the educated and the rich. It disturbs social quiet, without yielding to society the only compensation which might be found in a consistent public testimony to the truth. It is a badge of conquest which serves no other purpose than to irritate. It does nothing for Protestantism which the voluntary efforts of sincere Protestants could not do infinitely better. Weak for all spiritual purposes, it is a powerful stimulant of political religiousness—the worst form in which the religious sentiment can clothe itself. Meanwhile, it is itself the great impediment to social and political amelioration. No reasonable justification of it can be adduced. A lengthened and uniformly unhappy experience condemns it. Statesmen may declare their resolution to "keep it," but no statesman dares defend it. How can such an institution long resist the action of that Imperial policy which governs the affairs of so large a portion of the empire?

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a question which, in its relation to Ireland, presses for immediate settlement. It has ceased to be a speculative matter. Maynooth, and the feeling which its endowment has excited in this country, has thrown it into the category of things which must be disposed of, one way or another. It cannot be laid on the shelf. Our ecclesiastical policy in Ireland loudly and urgently demands revision. A majority of the House of Commons has thrice declared its condemnation of the principle of the Maynooth endowment—and Mr. Spooner, backed by that majority, and by the dogged determination of a large proportion of the constituencies, has pledged himself to a continuance of his efforts. Will any man of ordinary or extraordinary intelligence tell us how this dangerous and retrogressive movement is to be met and overcome otherwise than by the plan initiated by Mr. Miall? Will any one point out a more practical method of getting rid of the difficulty?

The Irish correspondent of the *Daily News* informs the public that the *Northern Whig*, "a leading organ of the Presbyterian Liberal party in Ulster," says that "the Irish Liberals do not accept Mr. Miall's leadership, and do not consent to regard the Irish question of the day as a cue for English Nonconformist agitation;" adding that "when the time comes for the movement Mr. Miall's assistance will be gratefully received." No doubt! But then it remains to be seen whether Mr. Miall ever anticipated the assistance of the Presbyterian Liberals. Judging from the conduct of Mr. Kirk, the Liberal member for Newry, he certainly had no warrant to do so. Or if he looked only at the greedy tenacity with which the Presbyterians of Ulster gripe their *Regium Donum*, he would have been a silly fool to look for followers from that quarter in any attempt to obtain an impartial disendowment of all Irish sects. If that question is correctly described as "the Irish question of the day," it will be for the *Northern Whig* to consider, before it coolly disposes of the post of leadership, whether the Irish Presbyterians have contributed in any way towards raising it to that position. They have an unquestionable right to choose their own time for taking part in the settlement of the problem—but they cannot be surprised if, after a political power has been evoked which they lent no aid in raising or organising, some arrangements which they would have preferred are foreclosed by events. The correspondent of the *Daily*

News further informs us that "a Roman Catholic organ in the South also endeavours to throw cold water on the movement." The information, it must be confessed, is rather vague—and Mr. Miall may very fairly weigh against it the resolution of thanks to, and confidence in, him voted by a public meeting of 10,000 people at Clonakilty, endorsed as it was by the approbation of the *Cork Examiner*, the most influential journal of the South. But after all, the question is not "Who shall lead?" but "What shall Ireland be led to?" and whenever this is fairly settled, we much mistake if Mr. Miall would not as cordially serve in the ranks, as be foremost on the staff. Meanwhile, we should counsel him and his friends to pursue their course as best they may, regardless of the convenience of political cliques who would fain do nothing. At any rate, we hope they will eschew the folly of waiting for Whig leadership. The Irish Church question has amply shown the low, selfish, party ends to which Whig generalship can conduct it.

THE CHURCH AND ITS BISHOPS.

THE Bishops cannot complain of being forgotten—perhaps, their reputations would suffer less if they were. Once upon a time, they decorously figured in the public journals only on such set occasions as the delivery of a triennial charge, or such unhappy ones as the making of a more than usually bad speech, or the giving of a more than commonly illiberal vote. Now, however, it is otherwise, and the incidents of episcopal life are served up in our morning and evening journals as part of our daily intellectual fare, and editors find it as needful to watch every movement in the realm of Bishopdom, as to note the manoeuvres of Cabinets, and the trickeries of diplomacy.

Within the last few days, there has been quite a run of this kind of intelligence. The ex-Bishop of London has been complimented, and has been "sold up"—so far, that is, as concerns St. James's-square. His successor, together with the new Bishop of Durham, has been "elected"—the respective Chapters first invoking the direction of the Holy Ghost, and it then being found, as Emerson puts it, that the direction of the Holy Ghost and that of the *congé d'elire* exactly agree. The "confirmation" of these mock elections is, we are told, to come off at such and such places, and their "consecration" at certain others; but, before these events can happen, the *Record* withdraws its expression of confidence in his Lordship of Durham, recollecting a Tractarian escapade that distinguished his administration at Ripon; while "it has reason to hope" that that see will now, "through the blessing of God" (and with the consent of Palmerston), be filled "satisfactorily."

Then there are rumours of a whole batch of episcopal resignations, including even that of that arch-troubler of the Church, Dr. Philpotts, and, that there may be no lack of interest in the Episcopate during the time that must precede these fresh occasions of solicitude, the Bishop of Exeter withdraws his licence to bury in ground insufficiently walled-off from dead Dissenters—the Bishop of Salisbury shares in the odium which two of his chaplains have earned for themselves, by signing the new Denison Declaration—and the Bishop of Chichester has half Sussex knocking, again and again, at his door, that he may turn out of Sackville College, one Rev. J. M. Neale, of whose recent Romish antics more anon.

We, however, make these general references by way of prelude to a notice of another article in the *Record*, in which the shortcomings and delinquencies of the episcopal body are again exposed with exemplary candour, and which, at the same time, however unconsciously, points to the smallness of the probability of such an episcopal revolution as it desires.

The *Record* admits that—

A feeling extremely unfavourable to the reputation of her chief pastors has largely pervaded the minds of the laity, and not a few of the clergy. What the bishops do, and still more what they leave undone, is freely canvassed in every circle of society, and their best friends are sometimes compelled to confess that there is

something grievously deficient in the present system. The old remarks are still to be heard that the lawn sleeves will spoil the best man in the Church, and rapidly cool down the most burning spiritual zeal to the proper orthodox temperature.

It refers this state of feeling to the prefatory manner in which episcopal obligations have been discharged, and "the deplorable circumstances connected with the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the episcopal revenues." It wants "men of independent mind, who will break through routine and custom, and strike out for themselves new paths of usefulness, and adapt themselves more thoroughly to the altered circumstances of the times and the Church." It adds, with great simplicity:—

The mitred ecclesiastic must be content to merge himself in the spiritual pastor. The prelate must hide itself beneath the Episcopacy. We want personal supervision—an oversight of the flock secured and kept up, not by the cold formality of a rare correspondence or triennial visitations, but by the personal intercourse of the bishop and the clergyman in his own parish, and in the midst of his work.

At present, we are told, instead of this—

If a clergyman goes on steadily with his work, and leaves his bishop alone, he will probably see nothing of him except at a visitation or a confirmation. If he be lazily inclined, it is not the bishop who will kindle afresh the flame of zeal and call forth into activity the slumbering energies. So that, were it not from other sources of information, or the occasional duties which the bishop is called to discharge, many a parish priest might really be ignorant for months together whether he has a bishop or not.

And when a bishop does make his appearance, it is usually with plenty of pomp and "observation," so that our evangelical journalist

Heard some time since with delight of one of our bishops going to a village parsonage, unattended by servants, spending a day or two with the curate in charge, and holding a confirmation and preaching a sermon in the little church, which probably had never been honoured with an episcopal visit since it was set apart centuries ago for the service of God! Why should not every bishop do the same?

Ah! why not? Partly, of course, because a peerage, a mitre, an income of several thousands a year, "a throne" in a cathedral, a "palace" to live in, and adulation everywhere, are as likely as anything in the known world to drive out of a man the virtues of meekness and humility, and to separate, both in position and in feeling, the chief from the under-pastors of the flock. The *Record* has itself, before now, borne its testimony on this point; but, in the present instance, it mentions two other causes as operating to work the mischief it deplors. These are—first, the large amount of formal correspondence which devolves on a bishop; and second, the attendance of the bishops in the House of Lords. As a remedy for the first, it suggests the substitution, as letter-writer, of the Episcopal Secretary—a functionary respecting whom we had some unpleasant truths from the *Record* but a few weeks ago. Under the second head, it only suggests that surely the Episcopal Bench could look after the parliamentary affairs of the Church by some arrangement, which would dispense with the attendance of all its members throughout a session.

These, it is very obvious, are but sorry remedial measures, and do not greatly sustain Recordite hopes for the future. While the bishop of a diocese is so much of a legal functionary—while the temporalities of his office are clung to as a mistaken means of maintaining its dignity—while the Church of England is so much a thing of machinery, all the wheels of which are moved by law—while such is the normal condition of the Episcopalian body, its bishops must necessarily be so oppressed by "formal matters," and by hard, worldly business, as to be in danger of losing all interest in their office as one of high spiritual trust.

The *Record* is "not anxious to see the bishops deprived of their seats in the House of Lords," and yet it gives reasons which would justify such a wish.

We believe a great hindrance, however, in the way of this personal supervision and intercourse is to be found in the residence in London during the parliamentary session required of our bishops, which is attended with very little if any practical good, and is utterly incompatible with anything like an active discharge of their more important duties. We are compelled to confess that, if occasions now and then arise on which it is desirable they should attend in their place in Parliament, there are also times at which some of the more prelatial of their number have thrown obstacles in the way of useful measures by a violent opposition, and others have been absent altogether.

Added to which, even when there is a good episcopal muster, "on ordinary occasions it will be found that the bishops are ranged in somewhat equal numbers on opposite sides of the division list."

As lookers-on, we should have thought that here was a tolerably clear case for the disappearance of lawn sleeves from the gilded chambers of St. Stephen's; while, as representing interests to which the bishops are usually bitterly opposed, we could give some weighty additional reasons for the displacement.

EARL FORTESCUE ON FREEDOM IN ITALY.

Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire, presided at the annual meeting of the Devon and Exeter auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Exeter last week, and delivered an eloquent speech, which contained the following observations: I must be permitted to observe, in conclusion, that I heard with peculiar pleasure from my honourable friend, Mr. Sillitant, the statement he made, and which, if I mistake not, is the result of his own recent observation, that with respect to the security and freedom now enjoyed by the long persecuted church of the Vaudois, which we may consider as the foundation of all Protestantism in Europe—(cheers)—I say it gave me peculiar satisfaction to hear that, after all the persecution which that primitive church has had to endure during more than five centuries, it is at length established on a firm basis, enabled to perform its rites in security under the constitutional government of that brave and good nation, Sardinia—(cheers)—whose army lately stood beside us so gallantly, and covered themselves with glory in the recent struggle in the Crimea, not for the sake of advantage to themselves, but for the sake of justice and right, for the sake of upholding the weak against the strong. I say, to me, as a lover of civil and religious liberty, it is cheering to find the liberty of that Church has been established under the good and constitutional government of Sardinia—(cheers)—a government which, he recollected, all Roman Catholics as it is, and surrounded by countries more perhaps than any other under Papal influence, has nevertheless set the example of saying, of itself, to the Roman Catholic Church, "Thus far and no further may you exercise your authority in ecclesiastical matters, but you shall not interfere with the freedom of our civil tribunals." (Cheers.) These are the doctrines which have been held in Sardinia, and these are the doctrines which I trust, under God, will always find favour. (Hear, hear.) It has, therefore, been peculiarly gratifying to me to hear what I have to-day with respect to the security and the immunity granted to that Church; and I venture to hope, from what we see with respect to the circulation of the Scriptures in Sardinia, that the circulation of our Protestant Bible there will not have fallen upon an unfruitful soil, but that true religion, under the advantage of a constitutional government and from the example of that country, will gradually but surely spread over the misgoverned but benighted states of Italy; and though I cannot at my age hold out to myself the prospect of seeing this result, yet I do believe it is allotted to the younger men amongst you to see that Italy will yet acknowledge and appreciate the advantage of a free government and the still greater blessing of a pure religion. (Cheers.) The noble earl then resumed his seat, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—DISSENT IN IRELAND.—We beg to remind our readers of the meeting of the Liberation Society to-morrow evening, announced in our advertising columns.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AGAIN.—The Bishop of Exeter has caused some excitement amongst the good people of Plympton St. Mary by one of those acts of interference which mark his career, and give to this diocese a painful notoriety over every other diocese in the kingdom. We have several times alluded to the fact, that the Rev. Hobart M. Seymour, of Bath, author of "Mornings at Rome," and several other works of celebrity, and an eminent anti-Papal controversialist, who is now residing in the neighbourhood of Plympton, has preached both at Plympton and St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, with much benefit to the people in both places, who have flocked in immense crowds to hear him. Mr. Seymour is, of course, a regular ordained clergyman, but, being a man of fortune, he is without a cure, and being a good man, he has done his Divine Master's work whenever his services have been solicited. That these services were most acceptable was evident, for whenever it has been known that he was going to preach, the large churches at Plympton and Plymouth have been crowded to excess. It was only on Sunday week that the Recorder, the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, and a crowded congregation, welcomed him within the walls of St. Andrew, where he was again to have preached next Sunday, but where he will probably be heard no more. It is said that the bishop received a letter, at the instigation of the Rev. Mr. Hoare, a curate at Plympton St. Mary, informing him that Mr. Seymour was in the habit of preaching at Plympton St. Mary. Mr. Hoare had made it a matter of complaint that Mr. Seymour had preached doctrines inimical to the Church; and, if he did not write to the bishop himself, he, doubtless, got some friend to do it for him. Upon this the bishop wrote to the Rev. W. J. Coppard, the perpetual curate of Plympton, stating that the circumstance had been brought to his knowledge, and could not be permitted. Mr. Coppard replied, and urged the good that Mr. Seymour had done there and elsewhere, as a justification for his allowing him the use of his pulpit. To this the bishop replied, that, if Mr. Seymour had preached in other places, that could not be allowed.—*Plymouth Journal*.

ELECTION OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The dean and canons of the Cathedral Church of Durham assembled on Saturday, at the Chapter House, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a bishop of the diocese in the room of Dr. Maltby, who has resigned. Mr. Davidson read the Queen's *congé d'elire*, and also the recommendation which accompanied it, whereupon the dean and canons elected as their future bishop, Charles Thomas Langley, D.D., Bishop of Ripon. The confirmation of the new bishop will take place in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, in the course

of the present week, and he will be enthroned in Durham Cathedral in about ten days.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.—It is said that the Prime Minister has intimated to the Episcopal bench that it is his intention, as soon as possible after the commencement of the next session, to bring in a general bill, enabling bishops who are unable, on account of age or infirmity, to discharge their duties, to retire on a graduated scale of pensions. The five English bishops who are said to be desirous of resigning as soon as such a bill is passed as that of which Lord Palmerston has given notice, are Bangor, Rochester, Exeter, Peterborough, and Norwich. But, by a telegraphic message from Norwich, we learn there is no reason to believe that the bishop of that see intends to resign.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—Notwithstanding the sentence of deprivation pronounced by Dr. Lushington at the court held at Bath recently, Archdeacon Denison officiated as usual on Sunday week, in the church of East Brent, of which parish he is the vicar. At the morning service he read the communion service and preached a brief extempore sermon from Luke xii. 10. The congregation was not very numerous, and consisted mainly of the labouring class. Not the slightest reference to the recent trial was made by the preacher, nor was there anything approaching a demonstration on the part of the congregation.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.—Upwards of eighty benighted clergymen, in the diocese of St. David's, have memorialised Bishop Connop Thirlwall against the theological teaching of the Rev. Rowland Williams, the professor of Divinity in Lampeter College. The protest is specifically directed against the teaching contained in the professor's sermons, published under the title of "Rational Godliness," the tendencies of which were alluded to about a year ago in the *Quarterly Review*, and have since occasioned much discussion. The remonstrants allege that the college has lost just half its students in consequence of the heretical teaching of the professor, whose doctrines, they say, have filled them with alarm—doctrines which they conceive are fraught with the most serious consequences to the interests of the college and the welfare of the Church in the principality. The Bishop has not yet expressed an opinion on the subject.

CURATES WANTING EMPLOYMENT.—The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* contains advertisements from a large number of curates who want employment. They represent all sorts of shades of religious opinion and social states—such as "sound," "moderate," "not extreme," "thorough church," "rubrical," "coincident with the Bishop of Lincoln," "single," "married," "a strong voice," "knowledge of music," "independent means," "energetic habits," "considerable experience"—while one gentleman offers to serve per board and lodging, and a trifling stipend. The rector of Oldswinford, Worcestershire, wants a curate, but seems difficult to please. He requires "a curate, young, unmarried, in priest's orders, not an extempore preacher, nor Irish, nor Tractarian, nor Evangelical."

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—The Town-council of Cork seem to have put themselves in an unpleasant position, by their refusal to levy the Ministers'-money tax: the crown solicitor has notified to the town-clerk, that unless the council pay up the tax for three half-years, proceedings would be taken by the Crown in the Court of Exchequer, to enforce payment.

THE WELSH NORMAL COLLEGE.—Since our last notice of this project it has made great way in the estimation of the inhabitants of North Wales, as testified by the extent to which they have promised to afford it their pecuniary support. A series of meetings, for the purpose of explaining and advocating the project, has just been held at Holywell, Wrexham, Bangor, Llangollen, Llanfyllan, Newtown, Llanidloes, Ruthin, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, Denbigh, at which Hugh Owen, Esq., of London; Rev. J. Phillips, of Bangor; and E. G. Salisbury, Esq., of Chester, attended as a deputation; and which were highly successful, in respect to the numbers present, the spirit manifested, and the practical result. At Newtown, John Foulkes, Esq., a magistrate, who presided, gave 20*l.*; and at Ruthin, John Jesse, Esq., high sheriff of the county, who also presided, gave the same sum. There is now no doubt that the plan will be promptly carried out.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—We find in the *Leigh Chronicle* of Oct. 18th, a report of a sermon said to have been preached by the Vicar of Leigh, on "The Burial of the Dead." The text was Gen. xxiii. 4. After a few preliminary remarks, he is reported to have advocated the practice of praying for the dead, and to have cited one or two passages from the Prayer-book, which he alleged supported his views. He then dwelt at some length on the closing of the old graveyards, and the rules which would regulate him in the use of the new cemetery. "The cemetery chapel was no chapel, inasmuch as it had not been consecrated, and was without an altar." He should make a marked distinction between those who died in communion with the Church and those who had neglected its services. "He should give the latter a cold, grudging, heartless service, whilst he should, on the other hand, give to those whose lives and deaths he approved an impressive service." He divided this class into four descriptions: firstly, duly baptised infants; secondly, children receiving their education at his schools; thirdly, young persons preparing for confirmation; and, fourthly, communicants. He should be glad, as heretofore, to take the bodies of these four classes into the parish church, and where the attendants at funerals were all or nearly all communicants, he should wish to have the Holy Communion before the burial service, or in other cases after the funeral. He also stated that he should, in these cases, be glad

to provide a choral service. He also entered into some other details respecting his future intentions, as to preceding the funeral to the cemetery, &c. He cautioned his people against attending the funerals of nominal Churchmen and Dissenters; in one part of his discourse placing Dissent and wickedness in conjunction. "But we fear," says the *Leigh Chronicle*, "we are wasting useful space with a repetition of this nonsense, or something worse. We had, in our simplicity, imagined that the Reformed Church of England was still the Established Church of the land, and that its ministers repudiated prayers for the dead, waiting places, or purgatory, &c., &c. But here we have a clergyman professing to belong to that Church, enjoying a benefice in it, and subscribing to its Articles, not only openly promulgating these doctrines, but avowing his intention of returning to practices existing before the Reformation."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. F. CLOSE.—A public meeting was held at Cheltenham, on Saturday afternoon, at which resolutions eulogistic of Mr. Close, the new Dean of Carlisle, and in favour of presenting him with a testimonial, were unanimously passed.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—At a general meeting of the members of Stion College, in other words, the beneficed clergy of the city and arch-deaconry of London, to be held on the 19th January next, the following question is to undergo discussion: "Is a revision of the authorised version of the Bible desirable?" The subject is to be introduced by the Rev. William McCall, M.A., Incumbent of St Mary's Church, St. George's-in-the-East.

THE FARMERS AND VOLUNTARIISM.—Agricultural meetings seldom supply matter for the columns of the *Liberator*, but some of these lately held have furnished a peg on which to hang a suggestive remark. The farmers have become enamoured of voluntarism—in the department of agricultural statistics! And this predilection is cherished by some of their leaders, who are coercionists in religion. We may forgive the inconsistency, in the belief that the farmer will presently become inconveniently logical for the supporters of ecclesiastical taxation.—*Liberator*, for November.

CONTINENTAL PROTESTANTISM.—Sir Culling Eardley last week, in a letter to the *Times*, defended Continental Protestantism from the charge that it is a religion founded on the exclusion of the Bible. As chairman of the Evangelical Alliance, the first article of which association recognises "the Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures," he forwards a letter from the Prelate Kapff of Stuttgart, announcing that, at a conference of 160 ministers held at Stuttgart on the 1st. Oct., 152 voted in favour of the Evangelical Alliance. Prelate Kapff observes:—

I had scarcely ventured to hope that so many of my Wurttemberg brethren would have shown themselves so favourable to the Alliance. It was put to the vote twice, and this result fills me with gratitude to God, and this favourable disposition of my countrymen towards the Evangelical Alliance is the more important inasmuch as we belong to a Lutheran Church, and faithfully adhere to the Augsburg Confession. But in Wurttemberg we are almost unanimously of opinion that, however decided we may be in matters of belief and ecclesiastical confessions, we must be large-hearted enough to embrace with true Christian love all true Christians, in whatever Church they may be found. . . . With regard to the Church of Wurttemberg, I have remarked, both from ancient as well as later times, that the closer her members were united with Christ the more powerfully were they driven by the Spirit of the Lord to adopt, as a vital article of our faith, "the communion of saints." While all other countries of Germany have had to contend with rationalism, there have flourished in Wurttemberg nearly 1,000 associations of vital Christians, of which every town and almost every village has one or more. There are societies of Christians numbering twenty, forty, sixty, one hundred. These associations, which contain about 50,000 members, are for the most part in favour of the union of all true Christians, and a narrow-mindedness as it is to be found among the strict old Lutherans would never appear among them.

M. DE MORA, the escaped victim of the Spanish Holy office, is now in London, engaged, it is said, in preparing for the press a narrative of his recent sufferings and rescues, which will possess unusual interest. Dr. Rule, who interested himself so much on behalf of M. De Mora, says of his Spanish friend, upon whose claim to English sympathy some doubts have been cast—

The assertion of M. Mora, that he has never been agent of any religious society in England, I can entirely confirm. A private committee was formed in London nineteen months ago, to assist in printing the Spanish Bible in Madrid, and of that committee I had the honour to be secretary. Another committee was formed in Madrid, of which M. Mora was secretary. He and I were therefore correspondents, and from that time to the present our correspondence has been active, and we have had much personal intercourse. I have also had correspondence with his family and friends, obtained a minute acquaintance with his affairs, and arrived at a most perfect confidence in him as an honest man, a Christian, a zealous advocate of scriptural truth and religious liberty, and a gentleman. The issue of efforts made within a narrow, but highly influential circle, on behalf of Spain, is a transfer of a valuable printing press and type to the Bible Society. That is the "property" to which M. Mora refers in his letter to the *Morning Advertiser*. To him we are indebted for its faithful preservation in his own house in Madrid, and delivery, in due form, to the agent of the Bible Society there. For his fidelity and zeal in this matter I feel it my duty to acknowledge our obligation. At the time of his imprisonment, he was agent of the American Bible and Tract Societies, but whether that agency can be continued is a question which time and events must answer. As for misunderstanding with any societies, that is a figment of imagination.

Sir John Pakington has consented to address the members of the Manchester Athenæum, on the 18th inst., on the subject of National Education.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England having expressed their desire to co-operate with their brethren in this country, in raising the Memorial Church in Buckenham-square, New Kent-road, a numerous meeting assembled on Wednesday, on the site, to witness the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., of New York, place a stone in the building in token of the international unity. This gentleman, however, being ill, at Glasgow, his place was supplied by Dr. Cooke. After devotional services, the Rev. John Waddington, who is to occupy the pulpit of the edifice now in course of erection, explained the cause of the absence of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin from sudden indisposition, and the providential visit of Dr. Cooke as his substitute, to represent the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. He stated that the widow of the late Abbot Lawrence had sent him 100*l.* towards the church-building, as a first contribution.

Dr. COOKE, prior to laying the stone, said he should never forget the emotions with which he first approached the shores of England three years and more ago. The feelings occasioned by the first sight of the green soil of Ireland, and the emotions which swelled the heart to bursting as they passed up the Channel, entered Liverpool, and stepped, for the first time, on the soil of their fathers, he could never forget. Imagine, then, what must have been the emotions of that band of pilgrims, when centuries ago they approached an unknown shore, relying solely on Him by whom they had been previously guided and governed. The inscription on this stone recalled to mind the scene. As he had stood there, and for the first time had seen it, he thought what would the contrast have been if that little band were upon their own noble steamer, the *Persia*, steaming up through the Narrows of the magnificent bay. They would now behold crowds of shipping, and hundreds of spires pointing to the sky. They would see before them, could they look over the whole continent instead of simply the rock on which they landed, 20,000,000 of men, who, without comparing their condition, or their resources, or their prospects, with other nations, let it suffice to say, were as honest, as industrious, as prosperous, as pious, and as devoted to the interests of civil and religious freedom throughout the world. They would see also 40,000 churches, ministered to by 40,000 preachers of the Gospel; and institutions, religious and benevolent, prospering as they prospered nowhere else on the globe. They would see the new settlements pushing out the population; and they would find, on the track of the pioneer the missionary, the Sabbath-school, and the Bible. It might, however, be said that that portion of the community would not be specially interested in this service. He believed the whole of that community would be. But the party they were more immediately proud of, could they gaze through this dense fog (which was so dense that carriages in the road, a few yards off, could not be seen), would say, "Fear not! Go on and prosper." He knew the heart of New England; he himself was a New Englander. He knew something of the leavening power of the Puritan element; and there was one fact by which that could be most strikingly discovered. The Puritans, as soon as they landed, established an annual thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth; and, when colonies were formed, there was a colonial thanksgiving in New England. Then, when States were formed, there was a State appointment for a thanksgiving day; and for the last five years twenty-six States had fixed the same day. After some further remarks, Dr. Cooke proceeded to lay the stone, which will be inside the edifice, and on which was inscribed the following: "In commemoration of the day when the Pilgrim Fathers, in the Mayflower, first saw land, this stone was placed here by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., October 29, 1856." Micah iv. 4, 5. *Arma Ecclesie sunt preces et lacrymæ.*

A meeting, in connection with the object, was held in the evening, at the School-room of Surrey Chapel, Apsley Place, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Notwithstanding the unfavourable night, the large room was comfortably filled. We regret to learn, that the Rev. S. Martin, who was to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings, was prevented coming by a sudden attack of hæmorrhage from the throat. After singing and prayer, the honourable member for Southwark, in opening the conference of the evening, expressed his personal interest in the church, and his growing satisfaction with the course pursued, in raising a memorial to the men of whom the world was not worthy. He should not refrain either by the presence of his pastor from the cordial expression of admiration of the steady perseverance he had shown in the prosecution of the work. He had been present on various occasions where he had an opportunity of witnessing the spirit of their leader, and he was happy to testify that, in every respect, he was entitled to the warmest support.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. WADDINGTON stated the nature of the design and the progress made. Their object, he said, was threefold,—to preserve the Church, as the oldest in the denomination; to provide a Congregational worship in Southwark; and at the same time to make it commemorative of the martyrs of Nonconformity and of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was not to be expected that all would, in the first instance, appreciate that threefold object. They would only understand its real nature and its relative bearings in the ultimate results. It was known that they had experienced trials and difficulties, but these hindrances were needful to test their sincerity, and to lead to the scrutiny of motive, and to more simple dependence on God. Gradually they found the confidence of their friends augmenting. They had proof of it in the spontaneity of the subscriptions sent in; for example, Joshua Wilson, Esq.,

who first promised 10*l.*, would now give 100*l.*; Mr. Finch, who originally sent 5*l.*, would also give 100*l.*; Mr. Carter had doubled his subscription; Mr. Morley had more than doubled his; so had Charles Curling, Esq., and many others. Their co-workers in New England were only waiting to see that they were fairly at work, and their help would come. Mr. Waddington, in closing his remarks, mentioned several interesting circumstances showing the sympathy of Dr. Hamlin and his coadjutors at Constantinople.

The Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD said, as the companion and friend of the Rev. W. Hamlin, not only in his recent journey, but also in his missionary labours in the East, he had felt constrained to attend the meeting, though a clergyman of the Church of England, that he might bear testimony to the personal worth of Dr. Hamlin, and to his peculiar interest in their object. When seized with the alarming attack of indisposition in Scotland, it was a great burden upon his spirit, that he should be prevented meeting the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers in Southwark. His whole heart was in the movement, and, from what he (Dr. Blackwood) had heard, he could not wonder that he should be so deeply interested. In the absence of Dr. Hamlin, he could the more freely testify to the eminent piety, the almost incredible labour, the quiet but indomitable perseverance, and the remarkable self-denial of their excellent friend.

The Rev. Dr. COOKE, of New York, followed in an eloquent and powerful speech. He began by saying that, as a qualification for the service, he would first lay down his personal contribution to the object of 5*l.*, that he might feel more entirely identified with it. There never was a time when, for the sake of all the interests dear and important to humanity, it was more essential that the friends of truth and freedom in America should be united, and have a thorough good understanding of each other.

A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Hamlin was moved by the Rev. G. R. Birch, and supported by the ministers present, who responded in warm and generous terms to the sentiments of Dr. Cooke. After some other speeches, Mr. Waddington closed the interesting proceedings of the evening with a valedictory prayer for Dr. Hamlin, in anticipation of his departure for Constantinople.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. W. ELLIS IN MADAGASCAR.—We have the pleasure to announce that authentic information has been received of the safe arrival of our esteemed brother, Mr. Ellis, at Tamatave, the usual place of debarkation on this island. Leaving Port Louis in the *Castro* on the 9th July, he reached Tamatave on the 13th of the same month, and received on landing a cordial welcome from the local authorities and foreign residents. In further prosecution of his important enterprise, Mr. Ellis was, upon the invitation of the Queen's Government, to set out for the capital on the 5th of August, and every preparation had been made for his accommodation on the journey, and for his reception on his arrival.—*Evangelical Magazine*.

BRIDGWATER.—New school-rooms have been erected in connexion with the Congregational Chapel in this town, and were opened on Tuesday, the 21st ult. The great desire of the committee and friends was to open the schools free from debt. This has happily been accomplished and even exceeded. Prior to the day of opening 445*l.* had been secured, leaving a balance to be raised of 120*l.* The Rev. James Sherman preached in the chapel in the morning, and a collection after the sermon realised 20*l.* Dinner was provided in the boys' school-room to which nearly 150 friends sat down, and speeches afterwards delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Addiscott and M'Millan, and Messrs. Coker and Pollard, of Taunton, &c., the pastor, the Rev. E. H. Jones, presiding. The sum of 60*l.* was then raised, to which 15*l.* was added, being the proceeds of the tea, to which the ladies of the congregation contributed the trays. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was well filled: the pastor in the chair. The secretary, Mr. G. P. Sully, read a statement of finances, showing that 25*l.* only was required to liquidate the debt, and also a paper of the deepest interest, in which he traced the progress of the Sunday-schools from their commencement in 1818, by the Rev. J. Corp, and the good effected by means of them in establishing other schools and causes in an extensive district around. Speeches were delivered by several ministers and friends, and before the close of the meeting the whole sum required was raised, much to the joy of all concerned. The building consists of two large school-rooms and five good class-rooms, with out-offices, &c. capable of accommodating 500 children.

CANNON-STREET CHAPEL, PRESTON.—On Sunday week, collections were made in this chapel to defray the interest upon the debt arising out of the enlargement and alterations which were made four years ago, at a cost of about 1,800*l.* Of this sum, a balance of 560*l.* remained unpaid at the commencement of the present year. In giving notice of the collection, the Rev. Thomas Davies announced that the principal of the debt had been provided for by the private subscriptions of members of the congregation. The collections for the interest amounted to rather more than the sum required. This spacious and commodious chapel is now freed from the incubus of debt. We understand that the congregation have contributed, during the past year, for the support of their own worship, and other religious and benevolent purposes, including the sum mentioned, above 1,300*l.* Considering the circumstances of the times, such a fact speaks well for the congregation, and affords a powerful argument in favour of the voluntary principle.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—We learn that, after a lapse of sixteen months, a successor to the late Rev. John Blackburn has been unanimously chosen.

something grievously deficient in the present system. The old remarks are still to be heard that the lawn sleeves will spoil the best man in the Church, and rapidly cool down the most burning spiritual zeal to the proper orthodox temperature.

It refers this state of feeling to the prefatory manner in which episcopal obligations have been discharged, and "the deplorable circumstances connected with the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the episcopal revenues." It wants "men of independent mind, who will break through routine and custom, and strike out for themselves new paths of usefulness, and adapt themselves more thoroughly to the altered circumstances of the times and the Church." It adds, with great simplicity:—

The mitred ecclesiastic must be content to merge himself in the spiritual pastor. The prelate must hide itself beneath the Episcopacy. We want personal supervision—an oversight of the flock secured and kept up, not by the cold formality of a rare correspondence or triennial visitations, but by the personal intercourse of the bishop and the clergyman in his own parish, and in the midst of his work.

At present, we are told, instead of this—

If a clergyman goes on steadily with his work, and leaves his bishop alone, he will probably see nothing of him except at a visitation or a confirmation. If he be lazily inclined, it is not the bishop who will kindle afresh the flame of zeal and call forth into activity the slumbering energies. So that, were it not from other sources of information, or the occasional duties which the bishop is called to discharge, many a parish priest might really be ignorant for months together whether he has a bishop or not.

And when a bishop does make his appearance, it is usually with plenty of pomp and "observation," so that our evangelical journalist

Heard some time since with delight of one of our bishops going to a village parsonage, unattended by servants, spending a day or two with the curate in charge, and holding a confirmation and preaching a sermon in the little church, which probably had never been honoured with an episcopal visit since it was set apart centuries ago for the service of God! Why should not every bishop do the same?

Ah! why not? Partly, of course, because a peerage, a mitre, an income of several thousands a year, "a throne" in a cathedral, a "palace" to live in, and adulation everywhere, are as likely as anything in the known world to drive out of a man the virtues of meekness and humility, and to separate, both in position and in feeling, the chief from the under-pastors of the flock. The *Record* has itself, before now, borne its testimony on this point; but, in the present instance, it mentions two other causes as operating to work the mischief it deplors. These are—first, the large amount of formal correspondence which devolves on a bishop; and second, the attendance of the bishops in the House of Lords. As a remedy for the first, it suggests the substitution, as letter-writer, of the Episcopal Secretary—a functionary respecting whom we had some unpleasant truths from the *Record* but a few weeks ago. Under the second head, it only suggests that surely the Episcopal Bench could look after the parliamentary affairs of the Church by some arrangement, which would dispense with the attendance of all its members throughout a session.

These, it is very obvious, are but sorry remedial measures, and do not greatly sustain Recordite hopes for the future. While the bishop of a diocese is so much of a legal functionary—while the temporalities of his office are clung to as a mistaken means of maintaining its dignity—while the Church of England is so much a thing of machinery, all the wheels of which are moved by law—while such is the normal condition of the Episcopalian body, its bishops must necessarily be so oppressed by "formal matters," and by hard, worldly business, as to be in danger of losing all interest in their office as one of high spiritual trust.

The *Record* is "not anxious to see the bishops deprived of their seats in the House of Lords," and yet it gives reasons which would justify such a wish.

We believe a great hindrance, however, in the way of this personal supervision and intercourse is to be found in the residence in London during the parliamentary session required of our bishops, which is attended with very little if any practical good, and is utterly incompatible with anything like an active discharge of their more important duties. We are compelled to confess that, if occasions now and then arise on which it is desirable they should attend in their place in Parliament, there are also times at which some of the more prelatial of their number have thrown obstacles in the way of useful measures by a violent opposition, and others have been absent altogether.

Added to which, even when there is a good episcopal muster, "on ordinary occasions it will be found that the bishops are ranged in somewhat equal numbers on opposite sides of the division list."

As lookers-on, we should have thought that here was a tolerably clear case for the disappearance of lawn sleeves from the gilded chambers of St. Stephen's: while, as representing interests to which the bishops are usually bitterly opposed, we could give some weighty additional reasons for the displacement.

EARL FORTESCUE ON FREEDOM IN ITALY.

Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire, presided at the annual meeting of the Devon and Exeter auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Exeter last week, and delivered an eloquent speech, which contained the following observations: I must be permitted to observe, in conclusion, that I heard with peculiar pleasure from my honourable friend, Mr. Siliffant, the statement he made, and which, if I mistake not, is the result of his own recent observation, that with respect to the security and freedom now enjoyed by the long persecuted church of the Vaudois, which we may consider as the foundation of all Protestantism in Europe—(cheers)—I say it gave me peculiar satisfaction to hear that, after all the persecution which that primitive church has had to endure during more than five centuries, it is at length established on a firm basis, enabled to perform its rites in security under the constitutional government of that brave and good nation, Sardinia—(cheers)—whose army lately stood beside us so gallantly, and covered themselves with glory in the recent struggle in the Crimea, not for the sake of advantage to themselves, but for the sake of justice and right, for the sake of upholding the weak against the strong. I say, to me, as a lover of civil and religious liberty, it is cheering to find the liberty of that Church has been established under the good and constitutional government of Sardinia—(cheers)—a government which, be it recollected, all Roman Catholic as it is, and surrounded by countries more perhaps than any other under Papal influence, has nevertheless set the example of saying, of itself, to the Roman Catholic Church, "Thus far and no further may you exercise your authority in ecclesiastical matters, but you shall not interfere with the freedom of our civil tribunals." (Cheers.) These are the doctrines which have been held in Sardinia, and these are the doctrines which I trust, under God, will always find favour. (Hear, hear.) It has, therefore, been peculiarly gratifying to me to hear what I have to-day with respect to the security and the immunity granted to that Church; and I venture to hope, from what we see with respect to the circulation of the Scriptures in Sardinia, that the circulation of our Protestant Bible there will not have fallen upon an unfruitful soil, but that true religion, under the advantage of a constitutional government and from the example of that country, will gradually but surely spread over the misgoverned but benighted states of Italy; and though I cannot at my age hold out to myself the prospect of seeing this result, yet I do believe it is allotted to the younger men amongst you to see that Italy will yet acknowledge and appreciate the advantage of a free government and the still greater blessing of a pure religion. (Cheers.) The noble earl then resumed his seat, and the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—DISSENT IN IRELAND.—We beg to remind our readers of the meeting of the Liberation Society to-morrow evening, announced in our advertising columns.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AGAIN.—The Bishop of Exeter has caused some excitement amongst the good people of Plympton St. Mary by one of those acts of interference which mark his career, and give to this diocese a painful notoriety over every other diocese in the kingdom. We have several times alluded to the fact, that the Rev. Hobart M. Seymour, of Bath, author of "Mornings at Rome," and several other works of celebrity, and an eminent anti-Papal controversialist, who is now residing in the neighbourhood of Plympton, has preached both at Plympton and St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, with much benefit to the people in both places, who have flocked in immense crowds to hear him. Mr. Seymour is, of course, a regular ordained clergyman, but, being a man of fortune, he is without a cure, and being a good man, he has done his Divine Master's work whenever his services have been solicited. That these services were most acceptable was evident, for whenever it has been known that he was going to preach, the large churches at Plympton and Plymouth have been crowded to excess. It was only on Sunday week that the Recorder, the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, and a crowded congregation, welcomed him within the walls of St. Andrew, where he was again to have preached next Sunday, but where he will probably be heard no more. It is said that the bishop received a letter, at the instigation of the Rev. Mr. Hoare, a curate at Plympton St. Mary, informing him that Mr. Seymour was in the habit of preaching at Plympton St. Mary. Mr. Hoare had made it a matter of complaint that Mr. Seymour had preached doctrines inimical to the Church; and, if he did not write to the bishop himself, he, doubtless, got some friend to do it for him. Upon this the bishop wrote to the Rev. W. J. Coppard, the perpetual curate of Plympton, stating that the circumstance had been brought to his knowledge, and could not be permitted. Mr. Coppard replied, and urged the good that Mr. Seymour had done there and elsewhere, as a justification for his allowing him the use of his pulpit. To this the bishop replied, that, if Mr. Seymour had preached in other places, that could not be allowed.—*Plymouth Journal*.

ELECTION OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The dean and canons of the Cathedral Church of Durham assembled on Saturday, at the Chapter House, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a bishop of the diocese in the room of Dr. Maltby, who has resigned. Mr. Davidson read the Queen's *congé d'elire*, and also the recommendation which accompanied it, whereupon the dean and canons elected as their future bishop, Charles Thomas Langley, D.D., Bishop of Ripon. The confirmation of the new bishop will take place in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, in the course

of the present week, and he will be enthroned in Durham Cathedral in about ten days.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.—It is said that the Prime Minister has intimated to the Episcopal bench that it is his intention, as soon as possible after the commencement of the next session, to bring in a general bill, enabling bishops who are unable, on account of age or infirmity, to discharge their duties, to retire on a graduated scale of pensions. The five English bishops who are said to be desirous of resigning as soon as such a bill is passed as that of which Lord Palmerston has given notice, are—Bangor, Rochester, Exeter, Peterborough, and Norwich. But, by a telegraphic message from Norwich, we learn there is no reason to believe that the bishop of that see intends to resign.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—Notwithstanding the sentence of deprivation pronounced by Dr. Lushington at the court held at Bath recently, Archdeacon Denison officiated as usual on Sunday week, in the church of East Brent, of which parish he is the vicar. At the morning service he read the communion service and preached a brief extempore sermon from Luke xii. 10. The congregation was not very numerous, and consisted mainly of the labouring class. Not the slightest reference to the recent trial was made by the preacher, nor was there anything approaching a demonstration on the part of the congregation.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.—Upwards of eighty benefited clergymen, in the diocese of St. David's, have memorialised Bishop Connop Thirlwall against the theological teaching of the Rev. Rowland Williams, the professor of Divinity in Lampeter College. The protest is specifically directed against the teaching contained in the professor's sermons, published under the title of "Rational Godliness," the tendencies of which were alluded to about a year ago in the *Quarterly Review*, and have since occasioned much discussion. The remonstrants allege that the college has lost just half its students in consequence of the heretical teaching of the professor, whose doctrines, they say, have filled them with alarm—doctrines which they conceive are fraught with the most serious consequences to the interests of the college and the welfare of the Church in the principality. The Bishop has not yet expressed an opinion on the subject.

CURATES WANTING EMPLOYMENT.—The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* contains advertisements from a large number of curates who want employment. They represent all sorts of shades of religious opinion and social status—such as "sound," "moderate," "not extreme," "thorough church," "rubrical," "coincident with the Bishop of Lincoln," "single," "married," "a strong voice," "knowledge of music," "independent means," "energetic habits," "considerable experience"—while one gentleman offers to serve per board and lodging, and a trifling stipend. The rector of Oldswinford, Worcestershire, wants a curate, but seems difficult to please. He requires "a curate, young, unmarried, in priest's orders, not an extempore preacher, nor Irish, nor Tractarian, nor Evangelical."

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—The Town-council of Cork seem to have put themselves in an unpleasant position, by their refusal to levy the Ministers'-money tax: the crown solicitor has notified to the town-clerk, that unless the council pay up the tax for three half-years, proceedings would be taken by the Crown in the Court of Exchequer, to enforce payment.

THE WELSH NORMAL COLLEGE.—Since our last notice of this project it has made great way in the estimation of the inhabitants of North Wales, as testified by the extent to which they have promised to afford it their pecuniary support. A series of meetings, for the purpose of explaining and advocating the project, has just been held at Holywell, Wrexham, Bangor, Llangollen, Llanfyllan, Newtown, Llanidloes, Ruthin, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, Denbigh, at which Hugh Owen, Esq., of London; Rev. J. Phillips, of Bangor; and E. G. Salisbury, Esq., of Chester, attended as a deputation; and which were highly successful, in respect to the numbers present, the spirit manifested, and the practical result. At Newtown, John Foulkes, Esq., a magistrate, who presided, gave 20*l.*; and at Ruthin, John Jesse, Esq., high sheriff of the county, who also presided, gave the same sum. There is now no doubt that the plan will be promptly carried out.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—We find in the *Leigh Chronicle* of Oct. 18th, a report of a sermon said to have been preached by the Vicar of Leigh, on "The Burial of the Dead." The text was Gen. xxiii. 4. After a few preliminary remarks, he is reported to have advocated the practice of praying for the dead, and to have cited one or two passages from the Prayer-book, which he alleged supported his views. He then dwelt at some length on the closing of the old graveyards, and the rules which would regulate him in the use of the new cemetery. "The cemetery chapel was no chapel, inasmuch as it had not been consecrated, and was without an altar." He should make a marked distinction between those who died in communion with the Church and those who had neglected its services. "He should give the latter a cold, grudging, heartless service, whilst he should, on the other hand, give to those whose lives and deaths he approved an impressive service." He divided this class into four descriptions: firstly, duly baptised infants; secondly, children receiving their education at his schools; thirdly, young persons preparing for confirmation; and, fourthly, communicants. He should be glad, as heretofore, to take the bodies of these four classes into the parish church, and where the attendants at funerals were all or nearly all communicants, he should wish to have the Holy Communion before the burial service, or in other cases after the funeral. He also stated that he should, in these cases, be glad

to provide a choral service. He also entered into some other details respecting his future intentions, as to preceding the funeral to the cemetery, &c. He cautioned his people against attending the funerals of nominal Churchmen and Dissenters; in one part of his discourse placing Dissent and wickedness in conjunction. "But we fear," says the *Leigh Chronicle*, "we are wasting useful space with a repetition of this nonsense, or something worse. We had, in our simplicity, imagined that the Reformed Church of England was still the Established Church of the land, and that its ministers repudiated prayers for the dead, waiting places, or purgatory, &c., &c. But here we have a clergyman professing to belong to that Church, enjoying a benefice in it, and subscribing to its Articles, not only openly promulgating these doctrines, but avowing his intention of returning to practices existing before the Reformation."

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. F. CLOSE.—A public meeting was held at Cheltenham, on Saturday afternoon, at which resolutions eulogistic of Mr. Close, the new Dean of Carlisle, and in favour of presenting him with a testimonial, were unanimously passed.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—At a general meeting of the members of Sion College, in other words, the benefited clergy of the city and arch-deaconry of London, to be held on the 19th January next, the following question is to undergo discussion: "Is a revision of the authorised version of the Bible desirable?" The subject is to be introduced by the Rev. William McCall, M.A., Incumbent of St Mary's Church, St. George's-in-the-East.

THE FARMERS AND VOLUNTARISM.—Agricultural meetings seldom supply matter for the columns of the *Liberator*, but some of these lately held have furnished a peg on which to hang a suggestive remark. The farmers have become enamoured of voluntarism—in the department of agricultural statistics! And this predilection is cherished by some of their leaders, who are coercionists in religion. We may forgive the inconsistency, in the belief that the farmer will presently become inconveniently logical for the supporters of ecclesiastical taxation.—*Liberator*, for November.

CONTINENTAL PROTESTANTISM.—Sir Culling Eardley last week, in a letter to the *Times*, defended Continental Protestantism from the charge that it is a religion founded on the exclusion of the Bible. As chairman of the Evangelical Alliance, the first article of which association recognises "the Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures," he forwards a letter from the Prelate Kapff of Stuttgart, announcing that, at a conference of 160 ministers held at Stuttgart on the 1st. Oct., 152 voted in favour of the Evangelical Alliance. Prelate Kapff observes:—

I had scarcely ventured to hope that so many of my Wurttemberg brethren would have shown themselves so favourable to the Alliance. It was put to the vote twice, and this result fills me with gratitude to God, and this favourable disposition of my countrymen towards the Evangelical Alliance is the more important inasmuch as we belong to a Lutheran Church, and faithfully adhere to the Augsburg Confession. But in Wurttemberg we are almost unanimously of opinion that, however decided we may be in matters of belief and ecclesiastical confessions, we must be large-hearted enough to embrace with true Christian love all true Christians, in whatever Church they may be found. . . . With regard to the Church of Wurttemberg, I have remarked, both from ancient as well as later times, that the closer her members were united with Christ the more powerfully were they driven by the Spirit of the Lord to adopt, as a vital article of our faith, "the communion of saints." While all other countries of Germany have had to contend with rationalism, there have flourished in Wurttemberg nearly 1,000 associations of vital Christians, of which every town and almost every village has one or more. There are societies of Christians numbering twenty, forty, sixty, one hundred. These associations, which contain about 50,000 members, are for the most part in favour of the union of all true Christians, and a narrow-mindedness as it is to be found among the strict old Lutherans would never appear among them.

M. DE MORA, the escaped victim of the Spanish Holy office, is now in London, engaged, it is said, in preparing for the press a narrative of his recent sufferings and rescues, which will possess unusual interest. Dr. Rule, who interested himself so much on behalf of M. De Mora, says of his Spanish friend, upon whose claim to English sympathy some doubts have been cast—

The assertion of M. Mora, that he has never been agent of any religious society in England, I can entirely confirm. A private committee was formed in London nineteen months ago, to assist in printing the Spanish Bible in Madrid, and of that committee I had the honour to be secretary. Another committee was formed in Madrid, of which M. Mora was secretary. He and I were therefore correspondents, and from that time to the present our correspondence has been active, and we have had much personal intercourse. I have also had correspondence with his family and friends, obtained a minute acquaintance with his affairs, and arrived at a most perfect confidence in him as an honest man, a Christian, a zealous advocate of scriptural truth and religious liberty, and a gentleman. The issue of efforts made within a narrow, but highly influential circle, on behalf of Spain, is a transfer of a valuable printing press and type to the Bible Society. That is the "property" to which M. Mora refers in his letter to the *Morning Advertiser*. To him we are indebted for its faithful preservation in his own house in Madrid, and delivery, in due form, to the agent of the Bible Society there. For his fidelity and zeal in this matter I feel it my duty to acknowledge our obligation. At the time of his imprisonment, he was agent of the American Bible and Tract Societies, but whether that agency can be continued is a question which time and events must answer. As for misunderstanding with any societies, that is a figment of imagination.

Sir John Pakington has consented to address the members of the Manchester Athenæum, on the 18th inst., on the subject of National Education.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England having expressed their desire to co-operate with their brethren in this country, in raising the Memorial Church in Buckenham-square, New Kent-road, a numerous meeting assembled on Wednesday, on the site, to witness the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., of New York, place a stone in the building in token of the international unity. This gentleman, however, being ill, at Glasgow, his place was supplied by Dr. Cooke. After devotional services, the Rev. John Waddington, who is to occupy the pulpit of the edifice now in course of erection, explained the cause of the absence of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin from sudden indisposition, and the providential visit of Dr. Cooke as his substitute, to represent the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. He stated that the widow of the late Abbot Lawrence had sent him 100*l.* towards the church-building, as a first contribution.

Dr. Cooke, prior to laying the stone, said he should never forget the emotions with which he first approached the shores of England three years and more ago. The feelings occasioned by the first sight of the green soil of Ireland, and the emotions which swelled the heart to bursting as they passed up the Channel, entered Liverpool, and stepped, for the first time, on the soil of their fathers, he could never forget. Imagine, then, what must have been the emotions of that band of pilgrims, when centuries ago they approached an unknown shore, relying solely on Him by whom they had been previously guided and governed. The inscription on this stone recalled to mind the scene. As he had stood there, and for the first time had seen it, he thought what would the contrast have been if that little band were upon their own noble steamer, the *Persia*, steaming up through the Narrows of the magnificent bay. They would now behold crowds of shipping, and hundreds of spires pointing to the sky. They would see before them, could they look over the whole continent instead of simply the rock on which they landed, 20,000,000 of men, who, without comparing their condition, or their resources, or their prospects, with other nations, let it suffice to say, were as honest, as industrious, as prosperous, as pious, and as devoted to the interests of civil and religious freedom throughout the world. They would see also 40,000 churches, ministered to by 40,000 preachers of the Gospel; and institutions, religious and benevolent, prospering as they prospered nowhere else on the globe. They would see the new settlements pushing out the population; and they would find, on the track of the pioneer the missionary, the Sabbath-school, and the Bible. It might, however, be said that that portion of the community would not be specially interested in this service. He believed the whole of that community would be. But the party they were more immediately proud of, could they gaze through this dense fog (which was so dense that carriages in the road, a few yards off, could not be seen), would say, "Fear not! Go on and prosper." He knew the heart of New England; he himself was a New Englander. He knew something of the leavening power of the Puritan element; and there was one fact by which that could be most strikingly discovered. The Puritans, as soon as they landed, established an annual thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth; and, when colonies were formed, there was a colonial thanksgiving in New England. Then, when States were formed, there was a State appointment for a thanksgiving day; and for the last five years twenty-six States had fixed the same day. After some further remarks, Dr. Cooke proceeded to lay the stone, which will be inside the edifice, and on which was inscribed the following: "In commemoration of the day when the Pilgrim Fathers, in the Mayflower, first saw land, this stone was placed here by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., October 29, 1856." *Micah* iv. 4, 5. *Arma Ecclesiae sunt preces et lachrymæ.*

A meeting, in connection with the object, was held in the evening, at the School-room of Surrey Chapel, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Notwithstanding the unfavourable night, the large room was comfortably filled. We regret to learn, that the Rev. S. Martin, who was to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings, was prevented coming by a sudden attack of hæmorrhage from the throat. After singing and prayer, the honourable member for Southwark, in opening the conference of the evening, expressed his personal interest in the church, and his growing satisfaction with the course pursued, in raising a memorial to the men of whom the world was not worthy. He should not refrain either by the presence of its pastor from the cordial expression of admiration of the steady perseverance he had shown in the prosecution of the work. He had been present on various occasions where he had an opportunity of witnessing the spirit of their leader, and he was happy to testify that, in every respect, he was entitled to the warmest support.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Waddington stated the nature of the design and the progress made. Their object, he said, was threefold,—to preserve the Church, as the oldest in the denomination; to provide a Congregational worship in Southwark; and at the same time to make it commemorative of the martyrs of Nonconformity and of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was not to be expected that all would, in the first instance, appreciate that threefold object. They would only understand its real nature and its relative bearings in the ultimate results. It was known that they had experienced trials and difficulties, but these hindrances were needful to test their sincerity, and to lead to the scrutiny of motive, and to more simple dependence on God. Gradually they found the confidence of their friends augmenting. They had proof of it in the spontaneity of the subscriptions sent in; for example, Joshua Wilson, Esq.,

who first promised 10*l.*, would now give 100*l.*; Mr. Finch, who originally sent 5*l.*, would also give 100*l.*; Mr. Carter had doubled his subscription; Mr. Morley had more than doubled his; so had Charles Curling, Esq., and many others. Their co-workers in New England were only waiting to see that they were fairly at work, and their help would come. Mr. Waddington, in closing his remarks, mentioned several interesting circumstances showing the sympathy of Dr. Hamlin and his coadjutors at Constantinople.

The Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD said, as the companion and friend of the Rev. W. Hamlin, not only in his recent journey, but also in his missionary labours in the East, he had felt constrained to attend the meeting, though a clergyman of the Church of England, that he might bear testimony to the personal worth of Dr. Hamlin, and to his peculiar interest in their object. When seized with the alarming attack of indisposition in Scotland, it was a great burden upon his spirit, that he should be prevented meeting the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers in Southwark. His whole heart was in the movement, and, from what he (Dr. Blackwood) had heard, he could not wonder that he should be so deeply interested. In the absence of Dr. Hamlin, he could the more freely testify to the eminent piety, the almost incredible labour, the quiet but indomitable perseverance, and the remarkable self-denial of their excellent friend.

The Rev. Dr. COOKE, of New York, followed in an eloquent and powerful speech. He began by saying that, as a qualification for the service, he would first lay down his personal contribution to the object of 5*l.*, that he might feel more entirely identified with it. There never was a time when, for the sake of all the interests dear and important to humanity, it was more essential that the friends of truth and freedom in America should be united, and have a thorough good understanding of each other.

A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Hamlin was moved by the Rev. G. R. Birch, and supported by the ministers present, who responded in warm and generous terms to the sentiments of Dr. Cooke. After some other speeches, Mr. Waddington closed the interesting proceedings of the evening with a valedictory prayer for Dr. Hamlin, in anticipation of his departure for Constantinople.

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. W. ELLIS IN MADAGASCAR.—We have the pleasure to announce that authentic information has been received of the safe arrival of our esteemed brother, Mr. Ellis, at Tamatave, the usual place of debarkation on this island. Leaving Port Louis in the *Castro* on the 9th July, he reached Tamatave on the 13th of the same month, and received on landing a cordial welcome from the local authorities and foreign residents. In further prosecution of his important enterprise, Mr. Ellis was, upon the invitation of the Queen's Government, to set out for the capital on the 5th of August, and every preparation had been made for his accommodation on the journey, and for his reception on his arrival.—*Evangelical Magazine*.

BRIDGWATER.—New school-rooms have been erected in connexion with the Congregational Chapel in this town, and were opened on Tuesday, the 21st ult. The great desire of the committee and friends was to open the schools free from debt. This has happily been accomplished and even exceeded. Prior to the day of opening 445*l.* had been secured, leaving a balance to be raised of 120*l.* The Rev. James Sherman preached in the chapel in the morning, and a collection after the sermon realised 20*l.* Dinner was provided in the boys' school-room to which nearly 150 friends sat down, and speeches afterwards delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Addiscott and M'Millan, and Messrs. Coker and Pollard, of Taunton, &c., the pastor, the Rev. E. H. Jones, presiding. The sum of 60*l.* was then raised, to which 15*l.* was added, being the proceeds of the tea, to which the ladies of the congregation contributed the trays. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was well filled: the pastor in the chair. The secretary, Mr. G. P. Sully, read a statement of finances, showing that 25*l.* only was required to liquidate the debt, and also a paper of the deepest interest, in which he traced the progress of the Sunday-schools from their commencement in 1818, by the Rev. J. Corp, and the good effected by means of them in establishing other schools and causes in an extensive district around. Speeches were delivered by several ministers and friends, and before the close of the meeting the whole sum required was raised, much to the joy of all concerned. The building consists of two large school-rooms and five good class-rooms, with out-offices, &c. capable of accommodating 500 children.

CANNON-STREET CHAPEL, PRESTON.—On Sunday week, collections were made in this chapel to defray the interest upon the debt arising out of the enlargement and alterations which were made four years ago, at a cost of about 1,800*l.* Of this sum, a balance of 560*l.* remained unpaid at the commencement of the present year. In giving notice of the collection, the Rev. Thomas Davies announced that the principal of the debt had been provided for by the private subscriptions of members of the congregation. The collections for the interest amounted to rather more than the sum required. This spacious and commodious chapel is now freed from the incubus of debt. We understand that the congregation have contributed, during the past year, for the support of their own worship, and other religious and benevolent purposes, including the sum mentioned, above 1,300*l.* Considering the circumstances of the times, such a fact speaks well for the congregation, and affords a powerful argument in favour of the voluntary principle.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—We learn that, after a lapse of sixteen months, a successor to the late Rev. John Blackburn has been unanimously chosen

in the person of the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Cork. That gentleman was, a few years since, a minister in the Wesleyan body, from which he seceded from inability longer to uphold the ecclesiastical polity of Methodism. He has since been pastor of the Church in Cork, formerly presided over by the Rev. John Burnet, the members of which acutely feel his loss. He will commence his pulpit labours on Sunday next.

REV. HUGH ALLEN AND THE WORKING CLASSES, AT SURREY CHAPEL.—On Monday evening, Nov. 3, a public meeting was held at Surrey Chapel, which was crowded to excess, chiefly by the working classes. The Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B., occupied the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to advocate the claims of temperance, especially as bearing on the welfare of working men. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, was received with enthusiasm. He stated that he had hitherto been a catholic more in theory than in practice; but he intended to show his catholicity more than ever, by addressing the working classes wherever he had the opportunity. The law prevented him from offering his church for temperance meetings, but no law forbade him to speak in a Dissenting chapel; and he thought the largest buildings should be obtained, especially places of worship, for this object. Even the congregation should be composed chiefly of the poor, as they form the majority of the people. But the poor would not come to church so long as they persevered in habits of drinking. They had not the inclination—nor had they decent clothes for it. They must be persuaded to alter those habits. A working man who spent only sixpence a day in drinking, expended nearly ten pounds in the course of the year, which might be spent in purchasing clothing and other comforts, to say nothing of the vast number who squandered much more, and indulged to excess. Ministers of the Gospel and Christians in general, should set the working classes the example, and plunge amongst them to do them good, instead of neglecting them, as was too much the case. He hoped that immense assembly would encourage the chairman to persevere in these efforts. Mr. Allen's address lasted nearly an hour, and was warmly applauded throughout. The chairman announced that a meeting of a similar character would be held once a month, and that he had only consented to become the minister of Surrey Chapel, on the express condition that he should have full liberty to carry out his convictions in reference to temperance, for he was increasingly convinced, that in the present day, no evangelising efforts could be thoroughly successful amongst the masses, unless they were at the same time urged, both by precept and example, to give up those habits which abundant testimony proved were the chief cause of poverty, disease, and crime.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—One of the first acts of the Bishop Elect of London has been to allow his name to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society. *The Record* says: "We are not aware that any Bishop of London has filled this office since the time of good Bishop Porteus, and we hail the fact as one which augurs well for the Christian spirit in which the new Bishop encounters the responsibilities of his new office, as well as for his appreciation of that blessed written Word, which Tractarians disparage by their traditions, and latitudinarians by their bitter attacks on its Divine authority and plenary inspiration."

THE REV. M. HOWARD, of Bacup, having received and accepted an unanimous invitation from the Church and congregation assembling in the Lower Chapel, Heckmondwike, commenced his ministerial labours there on the first Lord's day in November.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEW-ROAD.—The friends of this old and respectable place of worship have just completed an enlargement of their school-room, at a cost of more than 300*l*. Amongst other re-opening services, a *soirée* was held in the new room on Tuesday evening last, when the chair was taken by Henry Bateman, Esq., of the Milton Club. The commodious place of meeting was decorated with evergreens, banners, and flowers, &c. The choir performed several select pieces of sacred music, assisted by one of Colard's pianos. The attendance was overwhelming, and the whole proceedings highly interesting. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, J. Woodward, Dr. Leask, J. Graham, J. C. Harrison, E. Jukes, and others, were present to take part in the proceedings. The amount realised by the meeting far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends. On Thursday evening, a crowded gathering of teachers, parents, and children, took place in the same room, when they were regaled with tea, and entertained by an exhibition of a phantasmagoria lantern, kindly furnished by a gentleman connected with the Church.

WARMINGHAM, WILTS.—A highly interesting service was held in the Baptist Chapel, North-row, Warmingham, on Thursday evening, October 30th, in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. John Price, late of Weymouth, as pastor of the Church assembling in the above place of worship. A large number of friends having taken tea together, and after singing and prayer, Mr. T. Hardick, one of the deacons, introduced the object of the meeting. The Rev. J. Price followed, explaining the principles on which he proposed to conduct his ministry, making the Cross of Christ the prominent topic, and the salvation of souls the great end and aim. Mr. Stent (in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Rev. H. M. Gunn) (Independent), and the Rev. — Willis (Wesleyan), expressed the cordial feelings of the congregations they respectively represented on the occasion. The following addresses were then delivered: the Rev. W. Barnes, of Trowbridge, "On a Minister entering on a new sphere of labour;" the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, of Frome, "An Address to the Church on welcoming a New Pastor;" the Rev. C. Stanford, of Devizes, "On

the Advantages and Dangers to Nonconformity, incidental to its exemption from civil disability, and advancement in social position;" the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome, "On Individual Activity and Responsibility, on the part of Christians, in distinction from the Organisation of the Church;" the Rev. T. Fuller, of Melksham, "On Christian Union;" the Rev. J. Sprigg, M.A., of Westbury Leigh, "An Address to those not in fellowship with the Church." The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. J. Bigwood, of Brompton, expressive of fraternal congratulation, of his high esteem and regard for Mr. Price, from his previous acquaintance with him, and of the estimation in which he was held in his late sphere of labour. The Revs. J. Preece, of Westbury, H. Anderson, of Bratton, Hurlstone, of Penknapp, Rodway, of North Bradley, and Clift, of Crockerton, were also present, and conducted the devotional parts of the service. Appropriate and beautiful anthems were very efficiently sung by the choir, still further increasing the interest of this delightful evening.

Correspondence.

THE RIVULET CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

The Revs. Newman Hall, J. Fleming, J. Nunn, and Professor Newth, of New College, present their compliments to the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, and request the favour of his inserting, in the columns of the next number of his Paper, the accompanying letter, from the pen of the Rev. E. White, which appeared in the *Freeman* of last Wednesday, and which was refused admission into the pages of the *Patriot*. It so thoroughly expresses their reasons for signing "the Protest," that they cannot but wish for it, for the sake of truth and justice, the widest circulation. They have not the least doubt that all their other co-protesters would have united with them, in the request which is here made, had they been invited to do so.

Nov. 1, 1856.

"MODIFY THE PROTEST."

To the Editors of the *Freeman*.

Sirs,—There has lately appeared in the columns of the *British Banner* an earnest appeal to the fifteen gentlemen who signed the protest against the reviews of "The Rivulet" in the *Morning Advertiser*, having for its object to persuade them to "modify" or retract that document.

As that protest was signed by them in their individual capacity as ministers of the Gospel, and not as forming any association which bound them to act ever after in this matter conjointly, each of them is at liberty to keep silence, or to express his opinion, in view of the events that have followed, as may seem best to his own judgment. Mr. Binney has availed himself of this liberty of individual action, and has acknowledged, in his speech at the Saturday meeting of the Congregational Union, last May, that he thought the protest was "an error," and that he allowed himself to be carried away by "sympathy with the generous enthusiasm of his younger brethren," into a course which it would have been better that he should not have taken.

The genial and godly spirit of peace in which these words were no doubt spoken by Mr. Binney, may have justified him in offering up his brethren along with himself on the altar of Concord, and there may seem in one point of view, something ungracious in criticising with exactness the words of such a man on such an occasion; but the subsequent publication of these expressions by himself, and still more, the evil use which has been made of this avowal in several recent pamphlets, place the fourteen other protestors in so exceedingly false a position, that I shall perhaps be excused if, having no prospect of an opportunity for oral reply to those pamphlets at the Congregational Union, or in more private assemblies at the Milton Club, I take the liberty of expressing my own particular dissent from Mr. Binney's opinion that the protest was an "error," and of explaining the reasons why, for one, I cannot consent to any retraction or modification of it. I am sensible that my individual utterance on the question can have scarcely any weight; but there were some accidental circumstances connected with the preparation of the protest which lead me to think that I can, not better than several others, but as well as any one else, say a few words which will be favourable to the cause of truth and righteousness. The meaning and object of that protest have been so much distorted through the heat of controversy, that the testimony of almost any one who can clearly define from personal knowledge the origin of the movement becomes of some little value. I am confident that Mr. Harrison, Mr. Baldwin Brown, and Mr. Newman Hall, would bear witness to the exact truth of my representations.

Before proceeding, however, to define the objects contemplated in the protest, I wish to observe that the gentlemen who invited Mr. Binney's concurrence were men who had wandered about forty years in this wilderness, some a year or two less, some a few years more; that they had reached that middle age of life when most persons of education have somewhat outgrown their juvenile ardours, and possess, if they ever will possess, the faculty of calm judgment, and a habit of careful deliberation on their public acts. It is true that persons may "err" grievously at this age, and even when older; but they may be at least supposed to err in a case like that of issuing a solemn united protest against a daily journal of wide circulation, through reasonings and motives drawn from a higher level than mere "generous enthusiasm" for the interests of an injured friend. Those persons, therefore, who have availed themselves of these expressions of Mr. Binney, uttered with none but a good and Christian design, must not be surprised if they who discussed the question of this protest with him as coolly as they, or he, ever discussed anything in their lives, decline to follow him into a recantation, which after all is much more verbal than real, but stand fast in the judgment which he considered the best, when his sympathy with their "generous enthusiasm" was at the highest. If Mr. Binney has changed his mind, it was only that he might substitute one generous impulse of his nature for another, which he thought to be of less

importance; but the event has shown that his self-sacrifice was unavailing.

In reply, then, to the invitation to modify the protest, my answer is, that those will, in my opinion, eventually come the best out of this "controversy," both in the approval of their own consciences, and in the judgment of the public, who maintain the statements of that protest in their integrity. Three things were contemplated by the framers of it, and the manner in which I think I can serve the right cause at this moment is by directing attention afresh to a clear definition of those objects, which have been partially lost sight of through persevering and vehement misrepresentation, to the serious detriment both of Mr. Lynch, and of the good name of his fifteen friends, and still more, to the detriment of the great cause of truth and charity, in whose interest the movement was chiefly undertaken.

First, then, it was designed in reply to the assertions of the *Morning Advertiser*, that Mr. Lynch was no better than a Socinian or a Deist, to bear testimony that, from our knowledge of his writings, and from our close intimacy with him in private, he not only held the doctrines of the Trinity of the Godhead, of the Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Sacrificial Atonement effected by his death, and of the regenerating and sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit, in the sense in which the protesters held them, the general sense of evangelical Christendom, but that, by patient study of these truths, he had attained a "great knowledge and understanding" of their value. This testimony was true when it was first borne. It is true still, as any one may see whom bitterness and prejudice will not prevent from reading carefully the "Ethics of Quotation," just published in reply to Dr. Campbell. And, therefore, no judgment which may be formed, rightly or wrongly, on the sufficient or insufficient use of the customary theological language, in the hymns of "The Rivulet," can justify a Christian man, who knows that Mr. Lynch believes the Gospel, in permitting it to be said, without contradiction, that he denies it. For my own part, I greatly wish (if I may venture to express an opinion in which many others warmly coincide), that Mr. Lynch were convinced of the vast importance of speaking in his writings of familiar truths more frequently in the popular and scriptural language; but his mind is a wealthy mint, not only of thought, but of words (how many of them golden!) and, being a poet as well as a thinker, he multiplies parables and uses similitudes, and speaks in a tongue somewhat unknown to the generality, so that the most prosaic part of the human population are in some danger of not always understanding him. His friends knew this, but they also knew his Christian faith, and they held him in so much honour for his heroic life, and embraced him with such sincere affection, that a generous enthusiasm led them to regard with "utter hatred" the coarse calumnies of the assailant respecting his heterodoxy. Assuredly it argued not unfavourably respecting either his faith or his religious character, that such men as Mr. Martin, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Newman Hall, not to mention other names of equal weight, in the clear foresight of what would follow, felt impelled to add their signatures with warm assent to the document, which, briefly, but so earnestly, vindicated his theological reputation.

The protest was not intended to express concurrence in, or dissent from, any one of Mr. Lynch's opinions on secondary subjects in theology; nor was it designed to offer a judgment, favourable or otherwise, on his modes of presenting truth to the world. Those were matters on which Mr. Lynch was well able to defend himself, if his case were defensible; and, if it were not, his friends had no desire or vocation to interfere on his behalf. It was open to all who signed the document to think, that he was nearly right in all his views and developments, or to think that, in some respects, although so able and excellent a person, there was room for improvement; and it is a fact that such difference of opinion did exist amongst those who joined in the protest. But it was intended to bear witness to his substantial orthodoxy on all essentials; and that witness is true. Nothing but shame can come of seeming, for an instant, to draw back from a firm assertion of this truth, however bold may be the declaration on the other side that his theology is negative, or that he is a Germanising Neologian, or a Rationalist, or any other description of heretic deserving of excommunication and worldly ruin. Truth will carry the protestors on this point through any number of false accusations and slanders.

Secondly, with reference to "The Rivulet," it was not intended to express any opinion as to its poetic merit, which was a question fairly open to differing criticism. It was not intended to recommend it, either alone or as a supplement, as a book suitable for public use in the churches; nor to maintain that its comparatively infrequent verbal reference to the Atonement or the work of the Holy Spirit, in the language of the Scripture—the language best understood by the people—rendered it particularly suitable for the ordinary congregations of Christian worshippers. On the contrary, I believe it was the opinion of nearly all who signed the protest that Mr. Lynch's fixed habit of using untechnical language to express his religious ideas, though it might commend his labours to some Christians, unfitted him in a certain degree for inditing songs that could be sung by the generality of existing congregations. But it was intended to affirm that, in the judgment of the protesters, "The Rivulet" itself, though thus, in the opinion of some, defective in the character of the language, contained "clear" and "ample" indications that the author's faith was evangelically orthodox; and that therefore it was exceedingly wicked to denounce him as a Deist or a Socinian. It was intended to express the conviction that the personal religious experience indicated in these poems, was of that "complexion and range" which nothing but an evangelical faith could have developed; that it argued a fearful condition of soul in the man who, being a person of education, could not see, under the form, a spirit "alive unto God through Jesus Christ." And it was intended by that protest to teach in the churches that to deny the existence of such evidences of Divine grace, and of the work of God's Spirit, as are to be found in "The Rivulet," must needs be exceedingly offensive to that Spirit himself, and ought to be offensive to all good men. If it be as wicked to endeavour to murder a babe in Christ Jesus as to murder a man, much more did it appear to be sinful to do despite to the signs of a Divine life such as appeared in more than a few of "The Rivulet" hymns, and shone forth in manifold forms in the character of their author.

But thirdly, above and far beyond all particular re-

ference to Mr. Lynch or his poems—he being a man every way strong enough to take care of himself by God's blessing—there was present to the minds of the framers of the protest, as is most clearly manifest in its structure, a desire to bear a solemn testimony against that whole genus of "religious" reviewers of which the reckless, rancorous writer in the *Advertiser* was the type; reviewers who, undertaking to guide the judgment of the people with respect to books and men, deliberately set themselves to crush, by arousing the blind terror and hatred of the less instructed classes, an order of men whom every consideration of justice and piety should lead us to regard as deserving of far different treatment. It was not intended to forbid the *Morning Advertiser*, or any other journal, to prophecy, if it felt the vocation amidst more earthly pursuits, against the want of scriptural expressions in Mr. Lynch's poems, or in any other man's poetry or prose; nor was it designed to check the just freedom of criticism as to the merits or demerits of this or any other publication affecting the welfare of the world;—but, feeling that a man's reputation is invaluable to himself, and ought to be invaluable to his brethren—knowing that a good name is not only the chief means of living at all, but also of living usefully—convinced that very different modes of thought and forms of speech are produced by Providence within the Church, and co-exist on the common foundation of faith in Christ, some greatly superior to the others, yet all alike having their appointed uses—perceiving further that from time to time there arise in the sphere of religious "literature" writers whom long enjoyment of power and irresponsible authority blinds, hardens, and renders reckless in the distribution of censure, while at the same time they lavish fulsome flattery upon their adherents—it was thought that a united protest in one particular instance might teach the *Morning Advertiser* and some of its contemporaries a useful lesson; or that at least a resolute effort should be made to abate the nuisance.

And, notwithstanding the anger and clamour which that protest has called forth from the parties principally smitten by it; notwithstanding the earnest endeavours made to diminish the public estimate of its value, by the unsparing use of the lowest weapons of vulgar controversy against its authors, I hold that it has not proved, and will not prove, a failure; but that, in spite of the secession in form, not in spirit, of Mr. Binney, through his misplaced generosity of temper towards one who turned again and rent him, it will not be long before the public, becoming acquainted with Mr. Lynch's serious and triumphant reply to his calumniators, the "Ethics of Quotation," will ratify the judgment of the protesters respecting his substantial orthodoxy on the chief doctrines of the Gospel, his signal capacity, and noble integrity of general character and aims; while, on the other hand, the wearisome tumult of the last eight months will leave behind this practical result, that it will be a long time before we shall see the restoration to their former power of religious journalists, who have lost the respect of honest men through cruel and mendacious endeavours to destroy the reputation of Christian ministers who did not deserve it.

I will close by affirming that, notwithstanding the insinuations of Mr. James Grant, it was not my sympathy with heresy, but as in the case of my far worthier co-protestors, a strong sympathy with the grand outlines of the orthodox faith, which led me at first to sign, and still leads me to hope, that I shall never see the day when any one will be so unfaithful to truth as to resign, or to "modify" this protest. The declaration which has led to such remarkable results commenced in prayer, and will end in praise, when the utmost efforts of virulent personality on the part of the chief offenders are exhausted and forgotten.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
EDWARD WHITE.

Kentish Town, October 27, 1856.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Enclosed I send, in postage stamps, five shillings, as a small contribution to the fund for promoting the gratuitous circulation of "Ethics of Quotation."

I send it to you, because I am moved by "Silent Long's" appeal to express, thus publicly, my sense of the conduct of Dr. Campbell in "the Rivulet Controversy."

I am but one of many who think that in this matter, as well as in others, he has brought discredit upon the body which he affects to represent, and inflicted a foul wrong upon the Christianity which he professes to advocate. It is time for those who think thus, to express and act upon their opinions.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS DAVIES.

Preston, Nov. 3, 1856.

THEOLOGY AND PRIZEFIGHTING.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MR. EDITOR,—Appended to this note, I send you an extract from a recent number of the *Morning Advertiser*. I should not ask for the insertion in your columns of anything so repulsive as the narrative of a prize-fight, but that there are still Dissenters who require to have their eyes opened to the real character of a journal which the *Record* lauds as "the champion" of Protestantism, and of "true religion and social improvement" (!), and which the *British Banner* aids in the scandalous employment of blackening the theological character of the Dissenting body.

CLEAN HANDS.

"He had hitherto been considered a quick and tolerably good fighter, but at the same time not endowed with any extraordinary amount of gameness. In the present match Tyler had the advantage of being a bigger man than his opponent, while on the other hand Robinson had two good 'peepers' to his man's one, for Bos, it will be remembered, has lost the sight of the right eye. Arrangements had been made by the backers of the right eye, by which it was imagined the contest would be brought to a satisfactory issue without interruption, but this, unfortunately, was found not to be the case, for on reaching Purfleet the police were on the alert, and it was not until after many difficulties that the ring, for the second time, was formed by the veteran commissary on the Rainham Marshes, Essex. The preliminaries having been arranged in the presence of full two thousand spectators, the men were conducted to the scratch by their seconds, and left to themselves. The odds being two to one on Tyler, the battle gave every promise of being a most exciting one, for the men from the onset fought with considerable spirit, and in a quick and effective manner. Bos, unquestionably from the opening bout gained some considerable advantage over his opponent, and his friends were of opinion that, had the contest been finished, he must have won. But although Bos had taken a

strong lead, yet up to the time the battle was suddenly terminated he had not, it must be borne in mind, achieved unmistakable superiority; and if Robinson is anything like the game bit of stuff he is represented to be, and from the style in which he fought we think that he does not by any means lack pluck, then it is by no means possible to say how the battle might have concluded. The merits of the men were not, however, on the present occasion, to be fairly tested, for on the conclusion of the fifteenth round, the police once more made their appearance, and consequently the battle was stopped, and the combatants taken out of the ring. It being now late, arrangements were made for a second meeting between the men, to take place this day. Robinson, we had high forgotten to say, was seconded by Jimmy Welsh and Dan Collins, while Woode and Brown waited upon Tyler. The combatants had been fighting twenty-four minutes."

A HINT TO "ACCUSERS OF THE BRETHREN."

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—May I commend to the notice of yourself and your readers, the following admirable sentences from a sermon preached at Regent's-park Chapel, on Sunday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. W. Landels, and published in the *Penny Pulpit*?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN OLD POSITIVE THEOLOGIAN.

"When we see men as earnest as ourselves, and who reverence the Bible and honour the Saviour quite as much, it is not our part to condemn them, and consign them to perdition, because they do not quite believe in our creed, as if we expected to frighten them into conformity of belief by threatenings of damnation. It were a better way, were we to try in meekness to instruct them. We have rather to denounce the gigantic evils which abound in our midst. We have to warn men, that if they continue to sin, they must suffer—that if their prejudice, or pride, or earthly-mindedness, hinder the reception of the Gospel, they must perish; and that in proportion to the present wickedness will be their future woe. We have to tell professors that they cannot serve God and mammon—that if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him—that if they have not the Spirit of Christ they are none of his—and that not by fair profession, or correct creed, will men be rewarded at last, but according to their works. Such are the warnings which are most needed now. And I cannot but think that it would be well if the different sections of the Church, instead of wasting their strength in denouncing each other for their differences of creed, were to condemn and do battle with the evils which exist not only around her, but within her pale, and are eating into her very core. Her zeal would be expended to better purpose, and as the result, we might hope to witness the more rapid advancement of the Saviour's cause."

"Now it is impossible to blind our eyes to the fact, that in many who are now accused of perverting or ignoring the Gospel, there is far more that is Christ-like than is to be seen in their accusers. Without identifying oneself with either party, or agreeing with either in their modes of presenting the truth, passing from one to the other is like leaving a wintry atmosphere for the genial influences of spring. A freezing selfishness meets you in the one, an expansive benevolence in the other. In the one there is narrow-minded bigotry, in the other all-embracing charity. In the one they cherish a proud and self-complacent spirit, in the other a child-like humility. In many of the accusers we see littleness and meanness, and we are pained to see how contented they are to continue both little and mean; looking at some of the accused, we are made to feel our own littleness, as we witness their lofty aspirations, and their earnest struggles after a nobler life. Those who condemn most loudly manifest not a little of the dogmatism and intolerance which are the fruits of ignorance; those who are condemned are often characterised by that modesty which is the ally of wisdom. Men breathing the Spirit of Christ are denounced by those who breathe the spirit of the world; those who live near to God, and display no ordinary degree of spirituality of mind, are maligned by those who, however sound their creed, can make small pretension to holiness of character: men who, though loud in their professions of religion, and claiming to be separated from the world, are nevertheless very much conformed to the world in their practice. We cannot but see how striking is the contrast, and on which side the advantage lies. And 'pity it is,' we say, 'that those who lay claim to such a superior belief, should lead such inferior lives.'"

"Now it may be that all this will be loudly denied; but then, denials do not destroy facts, nor do they make us doubt the evidence of our senses. If, so far as we can see, one man acts better than another, we are likely to believe that he is a better man, however emphatically it may be denied. Or should it be said that a superior life is no evidence of a right belief or of a safe state; all that we can say is, that the man cannot ultimately be happy who is not good—God cannot make him happy; and that instead of censuring good men who differ from us in creed, we shall make it our endeavour to prove the soundness of our belief by the simplicity, and purity, and godly sincerity of our character."

HURRICANE IN THE BAHAMAS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—By the last West India Mail, I received a letter from our missionary, the Rev. W. Littlewood, who is stationed at Inagua, one of the islands in the southern division of the Bahamas. The narrative is very distressing, and as I am anxious to secure some assistance for the sufferers, I request the favour of a space in your columns for this letter. Mr. Littlewood writes on Sept. 1: "I have now to tell a tale of woe. A hurricane of the severest character swept over this island on Monday last, spreading devastation in its flight, and leaving ruin in its track. It seemed that nothing could resist the shock. Stone buildings, such as the church and school, were unequal to the pressure upon them. The American Consul's house, with many others around it, fell in the early part of the gale. In every direction from the mission-house one scene of ruin met your view. Our two chapels are down, and I was obliged to hold a service in our house yesterday. Both the Wesleyan Chapels are in ruins. Over a hundred dwelling-houses are down, about seventy of which are totally destroyed. My own out-buildings are blown away, and many of the chapel shingles are lost. I am not aware that the property of one of my members has escaped injury. With few exceptions their houses are shivered to atoms. All are sufferers alike, and none can help the other. The salt season—the main dependence of the

people—never worse, is broken up. The people are without employment, with but little to eat, and but ill-protected. Sickness of a fatal character is anticipated. Should I fall, remember my motherless babes."

"The question arises, What shall we do for a chapel? The walls are uninjured, and a roof could be put on them immediately, if we had the means and material. I do not ask help of the committee, for kindness, great as theirs has been, must not be imposed upon. Besides, I hope it will not be necessary to do so. But help is needed, and cannot be obtained here. Our out-houses must be rebuilt, and the chapel too. Would you, dear brother, recommend our case to the consideration of Christian friends? I would make a personal appeal were it practicable. A few pounds from the wealthy would be an immense service to us in our distress. And then, what are our poor people to do, with their house gone, ground provisions destroyed, and their clothes lost? Think of our destitution! Behold parents with their children kneeling round the ruins of their former dwellings, blessing God for having spared the lives of their beloved ones."

"I have, in company with the established clergyman and magistrate, paid each family a visit; and we were much pleased with the humble Christian spirit exhibited by every sufferer. I trust that good will come out of the evil. Seven lives were lost, and many have been seriously injured. Consider our obligations to Almighty God, and praise and bless Him with me for His goodness to us in the time of trouble."

It is needless for me to add any words to enforce the request which Mr. Littlewood makes in his simple, but touching narrative. I shall be glad to receive and send forward any donations, or parcels of suitable clothing. Whatever is done should be done speedily. As these tidings reached me too late for our *Herald*, I must avail myself of your pages, and those of kindred papers, to make them known. I trust it will not be a fruitless appeal.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
FRED. TRESTRAIL, Sec.
Baptist Mission, Nov. 3, 1856.

BOOK HAWKING.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—I am sure your readers will agree in your remarks in reference to a more extended book circulation for the masses, and will not regret to see the mention of the name of Mr. Mudie as an illustration of what can be done by a man of energy and perseverance in a good cause. It has occurred to me that Mr. Mudie is able to help on the movement of book circulation in a more effectual way than can be done by any other person in the kingdom. It is well known that that gentleman buys books by thousands for the large number of persons who subscribe to his libraries in London and Manchester, and that when so used up, they are offered for sale at a cheap rate to any one who will buy them. Here there is a first-rate article for sale, although they are second-hand, but the contents are as valuable in three months after publication as on the day of issue. Suppose a thousand book-hawkers were to look to Mr. Mudie for his undisposed-of stock periodicals. The books would be sold without doubt, and there would be first-class works circulating throughout the country in districts where merely trashy books are known.

If the book-hawkers would also take a weekly supply of the *Nonconformist* into their stores there would be a vast deal of enlightenment not only in cathedral cities, but in rural districts. I fear, however, this is not in Mr. Mudie's line. Some of your readers may take the hint, and try whether it could not be carried out.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED.*

The *Edinburgh's* opening article on the "Life and Writings of Francis Arago" is not without some good features, but as a whole is far from being altogether to our mind. After a few paragraphs, congratulating us upon the appearance of the great man's works in our own language, in terms sufficiently laudatory of this new enterprise of the publishers of the Review to be "available for advertisement," we have a short biographical sketch of Arago. This is the most—we had almost said the only—readable portion of the essay. The illustrious *savant* was born in the commune of Estagel, in the Eastern Pyrenees, Feb. 26, 1786, of a family of Spanish origin, which, when he was a youth of fourteen, removed to Perpignan. Here he became acquainted with a young officer of engineers, who kindled his enthusiasm for mathematical pursuits, and incited him to enter that nursery of genius, the Polytechnic School at Paris. By reading the works of Lagrange, Laplace, and other first-rate authors, he soon gained admission into the establishment, and pursued his studies there with such success as is indicated in the following account of his preliminary examination, taken from his Autobiography:—

"At last the moment of examination arrived, and I went to Toulouse in company with a candidate who had studied at the public college. It was the first time that pupils from Perpignan had appeared at the contest. My intimidated comrade was completely discomfited. When I repaired after him to the table, the strangest conversation took place between M. Monge (the examiner) and me."

"If you are going to answer like your comrade, it is useless for me to question you."

"Sir, my comrade knows much more than he has shown; I hope to be more fortunate than he has been; but what you have just said to me might well intimidate me and deprive me of all my powers."

"Timidity is always the excuse of the ignorant; it is to save you from the shame of a defeat that I make you the proposal of not examining you."

"I know of no greater shame than that which you now inflict upon me. Will you be so good as to question me? It is your duty."

* The *Edinburgh Review*. No. 212. October, 1856.

"You behave yourself very confidently, Sir! We shall see presently whether this be a legitimate pride."

"Proceed, Sir; I am ready."

"M. Monge then put to me a geometrical question, which I answered in such a way as to diminish his prejudices. From this he passed on to a question in algebra, to the resolution of a numerical equation. I had the works of Lagrange at my fingers' ends; I analysed all the known methods, pointing out their advantages and defects: Newton's method, the method of recurring series, the method of depression, the method of continued fractions,—all were passed in review; the answer had lasted an entire hour. Monge, brought over now to feelings of great kindness, said to me, 'I could, from this moment, consider the examination at an end. I will, however, for my own pleasure, ask you two more questions. What are the relations of a curved line to the straight line which is a tangent to it?' I looked upon this question as a particular case of the theory of osculations which I had studied in Lagrange's 'Fonctions Analytiques.' 'Finally,' said the examiner to me, 'how do you determine the tension of the various cords of which a funicular machine is composed?' I treated this problem according to the method expounded in the 'Mécanique Analytique.' It is clear that Lagrange had supplied all the resources of my examination."

"I had been two hours and a quarter at the table. M. Monge, going from one extreme to the other, got up, came and embraced me, and solemnly declared that I should occupy the first place on his list. Shall I say it? during the examination of my comrade I had heard the Toulousian candidates uttering not very favourable sarcasms on the pupils from Perpignan; it was principally for the sake of reparation to my native town, that M. Monge's behaviour and declaration transported me with joy."

Lagrange had early observed of him to Humboldt, "That young man will go far," and in verification of the prediction, his progress was astonishingly rapid. Within a year of his entering the School he was appointed Secretary to the Observatory at Paris, and was soon associated with Biot in the extension to Spain of the measurement of the arc of the meridian. His adventures in that country whilst engaged on the task, bear some resemblance, as the reviewer suggests, to those of Gil Blas. He was often exposed to real danger, as in the Balearic Isles, where he was taken for a spy, the blazing signals of the trigonometrical survey being regarded by the ignorant natives as means of communicating with the enemy. On setting sail eventually from Spain for Marseilles, he was driven on the African coast, and on his way to Algiers, only escaped death by professing to be a Mohammedan for the nonce. At length, in July, 1809, he reached France, and his return was soon followed by his election into the Academy, the scene of his after triumphs and achievements during a space of forty years. In the same year, he succeeded his tormentor Monge, in the chair of Analytical Geometry, in the Polytechnic School. In 1816, he visited this country in company with Guy Lussac, and became personally acquainted with our leading scientific men, and two years later he was again here with Biot, for the purpose of connecting the French arc of the meridian with the English.

"The year 1830 formed a remarkable epoch in his life, being marked at once by his election to be perpetual secretary to the Academy,—his elevation from the secondary position he had long occupied at the Observatory, to be its head and director,—and on the breaking out of the Revolution, by his election as a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Lower Seine. He again visited England in 1834, and attended the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, where his appearance and striking eloquence will be remembered by a large number of the friends of science in the country."

The part taken by Arago in the Provisional Government of 1848, was but the genuine expression of his strong Republican opinions, which he never abandoned, steadfastly refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution of 1851. Out of consideration to his age and scientific services this offence was overlooked by Louis Napoleon, and a special exemption from the oath was decreed in his favour. In the summer of 1853, his health began to break down, and he took a journey to the Eastern Pyrenees for the purpose of recruiting it; but, the change proving ineffectual, he returned to Paris, where he gradually sank and expired on the 2nd of November, at the age of sixty-seven.

The reviewer follows up the outline of Arago's life with a *résumé* of his important discoveries in Magnetism, Meteorology, and Physical Optics, which, even making every allowance for the inherent difficulties of the task, is by no means so luminous as it ought to have been. The writer has certainly not the happy knack of popularising science which was so pre-eminently the talent of the subject of the article. Arago's style of lecturing, as described by M. Cormenin, might have been more closely followed, with the greatest advantage to the reader.

"The very moment he enters on his subject, he concentrates on himself the eyes and attention of all. He takes science as it were between his hands: he strips it of its asperities and its technical forms, and he renders it so clear, that the most ignorant are astonished, as they are charmed at the ease with which they understand its mysteries. There is something perfectly lucid in his demonstrations. His manner is so expressive that light seems to issue from his eyes, from his lips, from his very fingers. . . . When he is as it were face to face with science, he looks into its very depths, draws forth its inmost secrets, and displays all its wonders; he invests

his admiration of it with the most magnificent language, his expressions become more and more ardent, his style more coloured, and his eloquence is equal to the grandeur of his subject."

The "Popular Astronomy" is generally understood to be a fair specimen of his happy facility of familiar exposition.

Article II., on the "New Poets," will probably excite more attention than any other in the number. We hope we shall not hear of any suicides arising out of it. It is very severe on the whole of the so-called "Spasmodic School," and will tell all the more, inasmuch as it cannot be stigmatised as a blind and indiscriminate onslaught. That the pen is wielded by a critic of real, though, as we presume to think, not sufficiently catholic taste, will scarcely be denied. As the representatives of the poetical heresy on which the inquisitor passes sentence, three names, those of Philip James Bailey, Sydney Dobell (Sydney Yendys) and Alexander Smith, are taken, and each is stretched upon the rack accordingly. First, however, the sect as a whole is arraigned, the chief articles of accusation being, their spasmodic straining after effect, their idolatry of Fame, and their disloyalty to Nature.

SPASMODIC EFFORTS TO SAY "STRIKING THINGS."

"In the opinion of these writers, a poet is nothing if not striking. Accordingly, every line they put forth is, or at least is intended to be, a 'fine thing,' though some of the dramas of this school are twenty thousand lines long. The consequence is, that the 'poems' of these writers are, to what we and the world hitherto have regarded as true poems, pretty much what 'Christmas trees' are to forest trees. Sugar-plums, quicksilver globes, oranges, gimcracks, and lighted candles, are not more incongruous ornaments to the stunted fir tree, which they decorate for the nonce at a Christmas party, than the tinsel thoughts and images which illustrate the subjects chosen by these poets. Probably, nothing will convince these writers of their mistake; but for the sake of their readers, who may not be beyond the reach of remonstrance, we submit that there is an indefinable congruity and propriety in the most far-fetched imagery of true poetic feeling, which nothing but true feeling can produce. The imagery in true poetry is always felt to be simply illustrative, and never attracts attention on its own account. If we call an image or a thought in a genuine poem 'striking,' the chances are that we have discovered it to be so only after having voluntarily regarded it in isolation from the context. In the whole of Shakespeare's plays we shall scarcely find one 'striking thing' in the sense in which almost all our living verse-writers aspire to be sayers of such things. The contrary notion, which widely prevails, is mainly owing to the evil influence of a remarkable school of critics who, in the early part of this century, made it their chief delight to dwell with altogether disproportionate emphasis of praise upon the mere niceties of verbal expression in our ancient poets. The unearthing of that great sayer of 'fine things,' Fletcher, and the immoderate praise bestowed upon him and other members of the early 'spasmodic school' of English dramatists, we are disposed to regard as having been great misfortunes for English poetry. The ultimate result is now seen, on the one hand, in such criticisms as those of Mr. George Gilfillan, and on the other, in such poems as 'Festus' and 'A Life Drama.' In all such writings we find literally nothing but an aimless and incoherent succession of 'striking things,' many bad, some good, but all elaborately and by malice prepense 'striking.'"

That the critic has here hit a real blot in the productions of the "Spasmodics," must, we think, be admitted, although we should demur to his regarding "Festus" as in a special sense a poem of the class. That it is to some extent infected with the virus is true; but, taken as a whole, we are bold to avow our belief, that if ever a songster made the woods vocal because he could not help singing, it is the new bard of Trent, to whom we fervently wish more lenient treatment from the critics than his fellow-townsmen Henry Kirke White met with. At least, after the blunder made by our fathers in turning Burns into a quager, we think Philip James Bailey might be better employed than as overlooker in a brewery, unless the infallibility of Quarterlies is to be accepted as an unquestionable article of faith. On the morbid eagerness of the New Poets after fame the reviewer thus expresses himself.

"Another characteristic, common to the writers we are describing, is an eager and feverish craving for poetic reputation, far different from the calm confidence, often boldly expressed by great poets, in ultimate fame. We ask particular attention to this quality, because it seems to us to constitute the very spring, the pseudo-Pierian, from which these writers draw whatever force they appear to have."

"O fame, fame, fame, next grandest word to God!"

foolishly and impiously exclaims one of the school; and for this he and his order prefer to pluck bright honour from the moon by the publication of verses, seemingly written under her culminating influence. In accordance with this view of the false inspiration of the writers in question, we find that the works produced under the first fury for fame are commonly their best. They mistake the deluding and transitory popularity which rewards unusual extravagance and self-assertion for the first instalment of true fame; their motive for doing their best is at an end; and in no subsequent attempt can they equal themselves."

The last charge brought against the school is their want of sympathy with the ordinary realities of human nature.

"We have the latest geological, astronomical, chemical, and botanical discoveries; the newest applications of steam and electricity; the very best imported curiosities of social and religious heresy, put under contribution for the development (?) and illustration of—nothing! We seek in vain among these elaborate and pretentious

glosses and commentaries for the simple text of humanity. It is all 'words, words, words!' The men and women are the meagre and ghastly offspring of a debilitated egotism. What Mr. Ruskin, in his last publication, says of the false 'high art' painters is exactly true of such poets. 'They mistake their vanity for inspiration, their ambition for greatness of soul, and take pleasure in what they call the ideal merely because they have neither humility nor capacity enough to comprehend the real.' Fine poems, like fine manners, so far from contradicting common sense as the vulgar often think, carry out its dictates with extraordinary minuteness and perfection; and at the very least, we expect that persons pretending to the august rank of poets should write things which persons of average good sense and feeling might acknowledge without discredit. 'A palace,' Coleridge said, 'should at least be a home;' and a poet should at least be a sensible man. But how strangely is this primary necessity overlooked in our day, as well by poets as their readers. They give us the paper-hangings of fancy, and the 'stucco' of poetic diction; but where are the bricks of common sense, the rafters of reflection, and the corner and key-stones of morality, that should constitute the solid structure of which all this magnificence is properly nothing but the appendage?"

"As we might expect, the vastness of the aim professed in each of the works of such writers is commonly in direct proportion to the incapacity of the author, who generally sets out with the intention of writing, not only a great poem, but the great poem of this age, and of all ages past and to come. The 'place' of their dramas—for they all write dramas—is usually space; the 'time,' eternity; the 'dramatis personæ,' the hierarchies of heaven and hell, a certain number of 'walking gentlemen' of the intermediate mortal rank, and the 'coming poet,' who combines the characteristics and prerogatives of all three, and for the original of whom we have seldom far to seek. From these elements 'the problem of life,' whatever that may mean with these persons, all of whom seem to be deeply concerned in its elucidation, is to be evolved. Their heroes have a supreme disregard for every kind of moral or social 'conventionality' and a manifest contempt for all action or purpose in life, but that of making poems and long speeches about themselves and the sublime and beautiful. They have always the misfortune—the worst that can happen to men or poets—of having no profession but that of contemplating stars and primroses, describing their fellow-creatures or patronising them with a still more contemptuous philanthropy, and making love in a condescending style to young ladies of the 'sumptuous' type. These writers invariably take occasion, in the course of their 'Life,' 'Death,' or other 'Drama,' to print their arrears of unpublished lyrics without the slightest pretence of congruity. The chief of their lyrics is usually one in 'Lockesley Hall' metre, the prevailing thought—to express it in the characteristic language of one of the school—being,—

"Lo, this gorgeous, day goes queenlike with the treasures of all time,

And her men and women dangle on the verge of the sublime."

As a crumb of comfort, however, we are told that besides the Laureate, and Mr. and Mrs. Browning, our time rejoices in a few rising poets of the true stamp, if not a very high order, to wit, Matthew Arnold, William Allingham, Owen Meredith, George Meredith "V," and Gerald Massey. Still we must not boast; for it is added:—

"Upon the whole, we cannot conclude this rapid survey of the latest poetical growth of English literature without arriving at a low estimate of its character and its tendencies. The harvest is great, but the labourers are weak, though not few. We utterly dissent, indeed, from the hasty and superficial opinion that there is anything in the spirit of these times, which renders men insensible to the charms of the highest poetry, or disqualifies them from producing works more worthy of the language and the country in which they were born. The liberal patronage, the intelligent curiosity, the lenient and even enthusiastic criticism (e.g., that of this article), which the humblest of these writers has met with, suffice to show that the English public were never more eager to hail the productions of literary genius. But the prevailing taste of the latest school of poetry in England is neither a healthy nor a vigorous one. It is infected with something of that mannerism which has produced the Pre-Raphaelite school of painters. In the absence of the higher qualities of art, such as enlarged creative powers of fiction, the charm of narrative, and the broad light and shade of character and thought, these poets linger with tedious predilection over the mosses on a wall, or chase the shadows of the plain. There is not enough of human interest in their hearts. Their work is fanciful and unreal, their meaning too frequently obscure, and their diction elaborate without being harmonious or correct."

But at the bottom of the box there is hope:—

"We have no doubt that these are passing imperfections, and the increased attention given to such poetry as we have leads us to hope that we shall emerge ere long from the regions of silence and obscurity into those of light and day. In spite of the fashion of the day, which may serve to raise this or that writer into a semblance of popularity, we must venture to record our opinion that the high places of English poetry are at this time unfilled, and that the man whose genius shall next enable him to embody in some living and original form the spirit and the feeling of our times has not yet revealed himself to us by his works."

We find we have noticed the two first, if not most interesting articles, at such length, as to leave ourselves no room for more than a bare enumeration of the rest. They are on "Sinai, Palestine, and Mecca;" "Vehse's Courts of Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria;" recent "Alpine Travellers;" "Beaumarchais and his Times;" "De Candolle's Geographical Botany;" "Perversion," which is well lashed as "both intolerant and irreverent;" "De Tocqueville's France before the Revolution;" and, lastly, "The Political Crisis in the United States," which is well worth reading at the present time. Our judgement of the number as a whole is decidedly favourable.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.

On Thursday, a special public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, to take leave of the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., who has laboured for twenty years in connexion with the Armenian mission of the American Board, and is now returning to Constantinople.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P., occupied the chair, and near him we observed Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.; the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A.; the Rev. J. Blackwood, D.D., chaplain, from Scutari; the Rev. W. D. Veitch, M.A., chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem; the Rev. W. Bagnall, M.A., chaplain, from Sinope; and the Rev. T. Alexander, of the Free Church of Scotland.

THE CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that it was needless for him to go into the circumstances which attended the formation of the Turkish Missions Aid Society. They were all aware of the deep interest felt in those countries inhabited by the Eastern population, occasioned in consequence of the late war. This interest was so deeply felt, as to induce them to see what agency could be established effectively to convey the Gospel to the neighbourhoods near the vicinity of the late seat of war. They found, on looking about, their American brethren already in the field, and they thought they could not do better than tender them whatever assistance was in their power, in carrying on the work there, through them. Their special object that evening did not require that he should dwell on the formation or past operations of the society. It was to give a cordial welcome, and avail themselves of the opportunity of taking leave of the excellent representative of American missions, Dr. Hamlin. That gentleman had recently been throughout Scotland, and had awakened very deep interest in that country. He need not say, alluding to the smallness of the meeting, that the present season was one very unfavourable to such a gathering. The committee knew this, but could not lose the opportunity of thanking their brethren for the aid they had given them, and enabling him to convey to his brethren in the East an assurance of the cordial sympathy which they felt in their great work. A letter had been received, apologising for absence, from Sir William Fenwick Williams, M.P., as follows:—

Woolwich, Oct. 28, 1856.

My dear Dr. Hamlin,—I am extremely sorry that a long standing engagement will prevent my having the pleasure of meeting you in Exeter Hall on the evening of the 29th inst. I thus lose the opportunity of stating to the meeting my experience of sixteen years in all parts of the theatre of the efforts of that band of American missionaries of which you are so worthy a member. I hope ere long to be able to testify in that hall to all the advantages gained to Christianity, as well as to humanity, by the unceasing and judicious exertions of your countrymen both in Turkey and in Persia; and in doing so, I shall speak of personal friends as well as of zealous pioneers of civilisation, who have proved themselves so worthy of the support and sympathy of the British public.

Pray, on reaching Stamboul, give my best regards to all my missionary friends, and believe me,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) W. F. WILLIAMS.

Dr. HAMLIN, at the call of the chair, then addressed the meeting. He had had the pleasure for some time past of traversing the country on behalf of Turkish missions; but he would not allude to that, but to the various changes which had occurred in the missionary work during the time he had been engaged in it. The instrumentality of the press had been greatly augmented during the last eighteen years; and not only augmented, but it had become freer than when he first visited Constantinople. The circulation of periodicals was then greatly restricted. Anathema had now ceased. No patriarch would make himself so ridiculous as to perpetrate this act. Formerly all the new versions of the Scripture were anathematized; and they were now so demanded that there was a serious movement in the Synod for an authorised version to be read in all the Armenian churches throughout the community. Another great advance had been made in regulating the circulation of periodicals. Postal arrangements had been in a measure established; and letters were now pretty certain of reaching their destination. There was now in the Turkish Empire no restrictions on the sale of religious periodicals. The Press was, therefore, a great engine, and a thousand-fold more valuable than it was eighteen years ago. This means of doing good admitted of extension to an almost unlimited extent. Then there was another valuable means always accompanying the Press—education. This was now so fully in operation that it was truly astonishing. The ability to read among the Armenians and Greeks was fast increasing. In 1838 the Missionary schools were broken up by anathema, but their numbers now were vastly augmented. The subject of female education was a fair criterion of progress. Formerly this was regarded with a sneer, but was now admitted to be of the highest importance. There were now in Constantinople 13 female schools among the Greeks. Then, again, as showing the progress of the Missionary work, there were now 31 Protestant churches in the Turkish Empire; in the year he arrived there there was not one. Everywhere new churches had sprung up, filled by attentive hearers. The expansive nature of the movement was its hopeful character. They had a free press, free schools, and free churches, and these were the great means by which Christian Protestantism was to be spread. The Turkish mind abhorred idolatry and everything idolatrous. The Mussulman's mind liked religion in proportion as it was moral. The latter looked on Christianity as absurd. It was useless to point out to him the absurdities of the Koran itself, since the attention of the missionary was at once called to the absurdity of "Transubstantiation," and this cut all further discus-

sion short. For many centuries this was the popular Mussulman belief; but now true Protestantism, as exhibited in their midst, had considerably changed their tone, and respect was now given them instead of contempt. The Doctor having gone at considerable length into interesting facts in support of the foregoing statements, concluded by an appeal for increased support to the mission, to enable the board to carry out still further the cherished desires of their hearts.

Colonel Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., in moving the first resolution, entered at considerable length into the facts of the progress of the mission operations, as he had witnessed them himself during a long residence near the seat of the operations of the missionaries. The resolution was: "That this assembly welcomes with cordial and peculiar pleasure the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., of Constantinople, and is glad of the opportunity which his presence affords to express to him personally the high admiration entertained by Christians of all denominations throughout England of his honourable, lengthened, devoted, and successful works as a missionary of Christ's Gospel to the Armenians. This meeting would further assure Dr. Hamlin of the continued sympathy and prayer for his future and extended labours; and would convey through him the expression of the same feelings of high esteem to all his brethren and fellow-labourers both in Turkey and Persia."

Dr. BLACKWOOD, in seconding the resolution, alluded to the praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Hamlin during the late war on behalf of our soldiers.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL then moved a resolution, recognising the devoted exertions of the American missionaries amongst the Armenians, and commending them to the sympathy and support of the Christians of Great Britain.

The Rev. Dr. BAGNALL, of Sinope, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

OPENING OF THE JUBILEE BUILDING.

The Jubilee Building of the Sunday-school Union was opened yesterday week. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and erected on an eligible site of ground, situate in the Old Bailey, near St. Paul's, a central and accessible spot for all the purposes of the Society. The building has a frontage of 38 feet in the Old Bailey, and a depth of 110 feet, with the advantage of a side entrance in Prujean-square. The ground floor is occupied with a capacious shop, equal to the extended business of the Union, with large store-room adjoining. The Secretaries' room is placed near the centre, and adjoining the corridor entrance on the right; the Committee-room, in the rear, is large enough to hold 100 persons, with entrances from the grand staircase, and from Prujean-square. The basement is occupied as warehouse room, strong rooms, kitchen, porter's bed-room, warming apparatus, coals, and so forth. The whole of the frontage on the first floor will be devoted to the valuable library of the society, with librarian's office attached; there are also large and lofty separate reading-rooms on this floor, for ladies and gentlemen. The upper story contains a lecture hall, large enough to hold nearly 400 persons, and high enough to erect a gallery at any future time to accommodate 100 more, with ante-room for the lecturers and speakers; there are also two large class-rooms for the use of teachers, and the whole of this floor has been so arranged, as to be suitable for a *soirée* when required.

The opening was celebrated by a variety of appropriate services. In the morning, and at half-past seven, there was a well-attended prayer meeting in the Committee-room; Thomas Thompson, Esq., presiding. Breakfast was served at half-past eight; and shortly before ten an animated conference took place on "The Advantages and Requirements of the Times in relation to the Sunday-school Work." Previous to the conversation on this subject beginning, Mr. W. Groser, one of the secretaries, announced a hymn, which was sung, and subsequently expressed, on behalf of himself and his fellow officers of the Union, the pleasure they felt in meeting the representatives of the various schools and Unions of the country on the interesting occasion which called them together. The provinces were not so fully represented as the committee could have wished; but, considering the time of the year, and other adverse circumstances, they had reason to be thankful that so many delegates from distant places were present. Amongst other important places represented were Manchester, Newcastle, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, two Kent Unions, Westborough, and Sudbury. The Chairman then addressed the Conference, and was followed by Mr. W. H. Watson, one of the secretaries of the Union; Mr. Jones, from Manchester; Mr. Cox, from the south-west district of London; Mr. Ridley, of Newcastle; Mr. Brown, of Liverpool; and other gentlemen.

In the evening another meeting took place. The Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaid, M.P., was called to the chair. The proceedings commenced by the company singing the "Jubilee Hymn," composed for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Howison having offered up an appropriate prayer, the hon. CHAIRMAN proceeded to address the meeting. He could not allow that opportunity to pass without expressing the great satisfaction which he felt at having the opportunity of joining in thankfulness with them on that joyful occasion. He was happy to know that the good work of inaugurating that building had been commenced that morning with prayer. It was right that the blessing of God should be asked to descend upon that building, for, without His blessing upon

their labours, they could not expect to succeed, but with it they could not be otherwise than successful. (Hear, hear.) It was also right that they should have a meeting of the friends of the Sunday School Union that evening, for the purpose of looking backward as well as forward in connexion with the labours of the Sunday School Union—backward, to consider what had been done by the Union, and to express thankfulness to God for the promotion of pure Christian knowledge by the labours of the society; and forward, by considering how far they could make the usefulness of the society extend, so as to influence by its operations the great and increasing numbers now requiring religious information and scriptural knowledge through its agency. This was a season of improvement, and it was their duty to see how far they could improve the present system upon which the Sunday School Union was based, so as to make it more useful, and ramify its operations in a beneficial manner over the whole world. They ought to consider how it was that those children who had obtained their religious knowledge at Sunday-schools had neglected and forgotten those schools when they had grown up and gone forth into the world. Would it not, he asked, be a desirable thing if they could adopt some plan—some specimen of machinery, by which they would be enabled to look after the children who had been in Sunday-schools, and follow them as fathers and as mothers, and see if they could not be induced to continue in connexion with the Union, and thus be kept within the fold of Christ, and be influenced by his holy Gospel.

The SECRETARY then read a report, which commenced by congratulating the meeting on the completion of the building. It next referred to the circumstances under which the building was originated, and to the purchase of the site on which it had been erected. The cost of the building amounted to 8,000*l.*; to meet which, 5,000*l.* had been collected, leaving a balance of 3,000*l.* The report concluded by calling on publishers to subscribe books towards the library of the society, which contained now upwards of 400 volumes.

A second hymn having been sung,

Mr. CORDEROY addressed the meeting in a felicitous speech. He referred to the origin of the Sunday-school Union, which had migrated from one place to another until it had taken up its position in that convenient locality. It was gratifying to think that, although heretofore the Sunday-school Union had no permanently fixed residence, that it had up to that time magnified in usefulness; and there was no doubt that hereafter its means of doing good would extend with the facilities afforded for that purpose. He then referred to many gentlemen who had passed away, and who had been ardent workers in the cause of Sunday-school teaching. Amongst these were the late Mr. Brodie Gurney, Mr. Freeman Lloyd, Mr. Halford, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, and Mr. Wm. Wilberforce, all of whom were now witnesses in the realms of bliss of the value and usefulness of Sunday-school teaching. It was a glorious thing to know that the Sunday-school Union had brought together Christians of all denominations, who looked to the Holy Scriptures as the true exponent of Christian love, and that, through their agency, the Bible and religious tracts were sent forth amongst the people. The true test of a really Christian man was when he took his Christian brother by the hand, regardless of the minute differences which divided them, and went forth together in the great work of religious regeneration. This was what marked the Christianity of the primitive Christians, who acted upon the Divine doctrine, "By your fruits shall you be known." The Sunday-school Union had effected many good things, but there were two points of especial interest in connexion with this Union. The first was, that it was the Union that first brought down the price of the Holy Scriptures so low that every one could have a copy of them for a sum less than could be earned in a day by an unskilled labourer; and next, that it was the first means of introducing cheaper religious periodical literature amongst the people. He next referred to the fact that it was the Sunday-school Union that first brought into active operation the voluntary principle of teaching. The teachers now amounted, in England, to 300,000, not one of whom was paid. In former times teaching used to be paid—such was the case in Stockport, where the teacher had 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for teaching. Why, if the 300,000 teachers were paid on this principle, it would cost 1,170,000*l.* a year to pay them. Where would this sum come from? But they did not want it, for they would still have, through the agency of the Sunday-school Union, an abundant supply of teachers who would be willing, for the glory of God, to teach in their Sunday-schools gratuitously. Mr. Corderoy concluded by giving an interesting illustration or two of the value of Sunday-school teaching.

After another hymn, "The Messiah reigns," had been sung,

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER addressed the meeting, and commenced his observations by saying, that if ever there was an evangelical alliance under Heaven, it was to be found in the Sunday School Union.—(Hear, hear.) He looked upon the Sunday School Union as being the great bulwark of Evangelical Protestantism. He looked upon Protestantism as being opposed to Popery and every other religion that would coerce the mind and judgment of mankind—(hear)—and the word evangelical, as involving a principle which was centered in Christ, and warmed and invigorated by the spirit of the Holy Ghost.—(Hear.) They were opposed to Popery, then, because it was opposed to Protestant evangelical truth; and although a few misguided persons had gone over to Popery, the people of this country were sound at heart, and were as much opposed to Popery as heretofore. How, then, were they to continue to

"keep down Popery? Why, by encouraging and giving effect to the Sunday School Union.

Several subscriptions were here handed in. They amounted in the aggregate to upwards of 100l.

The Rev. J. ADEY having offered up a prayer, the meeting separated.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MR. SPURGEON.

On Sunday forenoon, Mr. Spurgeon, pursuant to notice privately circulated among his congregation, resumed the occupancy of his own pulpit in Park-street Chapel, Southwark. A great many persons were admitted by tickets before the doors opened to the public, and when the preacher entered every nook and corner, as well in the body of the chapel as in the galleries, was densely crowded by an eager auditory.

Mr. Spurgeon was conducted to the pulpit by the deacons of his chapel. He appeared quite recovered from his recent indisposition. He looked serious, but there was nothing extraordinary in his countenance beyond that impulsive expression which seems to be the leading characteristic of his features.

The service commenced with a short prayer, after which Mr. Spurgeon gave out one of Watts's hymns, in which it was declared by some the verse depicted the preacher's own state of mind:—

"The tumult of my thoughts
Doth but enlarge my woe;
My spirit languishes—my heart
Is desolate and low."

The hymn sung, Mr. Spurgeon read and expounded a psalm, and then invited his audience to "wait on the Lord in prayer." It was now the first allusion was made to the terrible catastrophe of Sunday week. After invoking a blessing upon his flock, the preacher proceeded as follows:—

We are assembled here this day with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow—joy that we meet each other again, and sorrow for those who have suffered bereavements. Thanks to thy name! Thanks to thy name! Thy servant feared he should not have addressed this congregation again. But thou hast brought him from the fiery furnace, and not even a smell of fire has passed upon him. Thou hast moreover given thy servant strength, and he desires now to confirm those great promises of free grace which the Gospel affords. Thou knowest, O God, our feelings of sorrow. We must not open the sluices of our woe. Oh God! comfort those who are lingering in pain and suffering, and cheer those who have been bereaved. Let a blessing rest upon them—even the blessing of the covenant of grace and of this world. And now, Lord, bless thy people. We have loved one another, we have rejoiced in each other's joys, we have wept together in sorrow. Thou hast welded us together, one in doctrine, one in practice, and one in holy love. Oh that it may be said of each that he is bound up in the bundle of life. Oh Lord, we thank thee for all the slander, calumny, and malice with which thou hast allowed the enemy to honour us, and grant that we may never give them cause to blaspheme with reason.

Mr. Spurgeon concluded with a personal reference to the various classes of his hearers, calling upon despisers to tremble, scoffers to weep, and bidding all true penitents rejoice.

A psalm was now sung, after which Mr. Spurgeon spoke as follows, in reference to the melancholy occasion above referred to:—

Now, my dear friends, I almost regret that I should have occupied the pulpit this morning, because I feel totally unable to preach to your profit. I had thought during the relaxation I have had since that terrible catastrophe that I was thoroughly recovered; but upon coming back again to the same spot, and addressing you from this place, I experience the same painful feelings which well nigh prostrated me before. You will, therefore, I am sure, my kind friends, excuse me if I make no allusion, or scarcely any, to that subject. Indeed I feel that I could not preach upon a subject at all allied to it. I should be overwhelmed by the torrent of my feelings if I recurred to that dreadful scene, in which it was my lot to stand. God will overrule that event for good. It might not have arisen so much from the malice of men as from some simply wicked intention to disturb the congregation. I cannot entertain for a moment the thought that there was any intention to murder those fellow-creatures whose lives were sacrificed on that melancholy occasion. God forgive the instigators of that horrid scene. They have my forgiveness from the depths of my soul. It shall not, however, stop us; I shall preach there again yet—(Suppressed sounds of approval)—and God shall give us souls. Satan's empire shall tremble yet more and more. God is with us. Who shall be against us? Under the circumstances I have mentioned, I have chosen for my text a highly comforting and consoling passage of the Scriptures, and one which alone enables me to appear here before you this morning, and which has brought comfort and consolation to my still oppressed spirit. It is selected from St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, chap. ii., v. 9, 10, 11: "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name. That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." I shall not attempt to preach to you upon this text. I will merely make a few remarks which occur to me upon it. I have not been able to study, but I thought a few words from me this morning would be acceptable to you, and I trust to your warm hearts to excuse them.

Mr. Spurgeon gave an eloquent exposition of the text, and rivetted the attention of his hearers for more than half-an-hour. The discourse was almost entirely free from the strange metaphors which have rendered this gentleman's preaching so notorious, and probably many who came to be amused may have gone away disappointed.

A great crowd awaited Mr. Spurgeon's departure from the chapel, and many eager admirers ran after his carriage to grasp the hand which he extended from the window of his brougham.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who passed the late B.A. examination, 1856:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Barnett Abrahams, University College; James Anstie, King's; Wm. Nutter Barker, University; William Best, Stepney; Job Bradford, Wesleyan, Taunton; Ebenezer Charles, University; Clement Clemance, Western; Henry Peyton Cobb, University; Robert Dawson, University; Archibald Hastie Dick, Huddersfield; James Eccles, University; David Edwards, Owens; Leonard Emanuel, University; Maurice John Evans, New; Allan Field, University; Basil Field, University; Charles Lawrence Ford, Wesley, Sheffield; Henry Godrich, King's; Percy Greg, University; Robert Harrop, Owens; Richard Griffiths Hartley, Lancashire Independent; John Hennell, University; Edward Gilbert Herbert, Spring Hill; George Knott, University; John Langton, University; Samuel Wardlaw M'All, University; Thomas William Mays, Hackney; Alpheus Herman Moore, King's; Thomas Lloyd Phillips, University; Augustus Prevost, University; John Richards, St. Gregory's; William Steer Riding, King's; John Gibbons Scott, Queen's, Birmingham; John Shea, University; George Sidgreaves, Stonyhurst; Decimus Sturges, King's; John Bird Taunton, University; Thomas Watson, University of Glasgow; Walter West, King's; John Wingfield, University; Henry Selfe Page Winterboham, University.

SECOND DIVISION.—John Petheric Allen, Western; Alfred Bingham, University; William Stacey Chapman, University; Henry Cecil Darlington, King's; William Dinnwiddle, Owens; John Evans, Brecon; Frederick Garrard, King's; Thomas Hodson, Wesley, Sheffield; Frederick Foster Jones, University; Henry John Manning, University; William Paice, University; Richard Marsden Pankhurst, Owens; John Gibbon Reed, New; James Schofield, Huddersfield; William Gavin Stronach, Spring Hill; James Rodway, University; Henry Wall, Brecon.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND HARVEST HOMES.

The good old British custom of harvest-homes has just been revived on St. Giles's Estate, Dorsetshire, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Having previously entertained at a festivity of this description the peasantry on a portion of his domain in that county to the number of nearly 300, his Lordship last week invited those residing in the parishes of Horton, Woodlands, Sutton, and Gassage All Saints. The labourers and servants on the various farms, numbering about 350, assembled during the morning in the yard adjoining the mansion of St. Giles's, under the care of their respective employers, and shortly afterwards proceeded to church, headed by a band of music. The sacred edifice was soon crowded with an attentive and decently attired congregation, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ashley, and the other members of the family being present. After prayers a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Webb from the 6th chapter of John, verse 27—"Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." On returning from church a bountiful dinner was provided for the guests beneath a spacious tent that had been erected and gaily decorated for the occasion, and each of the party was apportioned a supply of good old beer, sufficient to "cheer but not inebriate." The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the head of the tables, and Lord Ashley took the post of carver at the other end. Among the interested spectators were Count Crepovitch, the Russian Ambassador, and his Countess; the Marquis D'Azelegio; and other visitors and friends of the family. The repast being over, and grace pronounced,

The noble Earl rose, and said he desired to address a few words to those around him before they left that place. He wished to say with what gratification he saw them there as his guests—his honest, hard-working peasantry, who, under the providence of God, had been called to bring in and store up a most bountiful harvest. He thought these celebrations were of great value in bringing together all classes of society—he thought they were of value, to show that they were all dependent one upon another; and that, although he was the possessor of that estate, he could have no enjoyment of it without the good conduct of the honest labourer and peasantry. If they derived any benefit from him, he, on the other hand, derived benefit from them; and, if they had derived any from these good things at his hands, he had received them at the hand of God; he was but the channel for conveying them to his neighbour. Whatever their thanks, he wished them to be offered to the main source, and that they should only look upon him as the instrument through which any benefit had been conveyed. That was the greatest honour to which a man could aspire—namely, being the instrument, under God, of conferring benefit upon his fellow-man. His Lordship then thanked his good, honest, and noble tenantry for their readiness in co-operating with him in a work such as this, and for giving those in their employ a day's holiday, without stinting them in their wages. He then proceeded to observe that he rejoiced they were beginning to revive throughout the length and breadth of the land the good old British custom of harvest-homes. It had fallen, unhappily, into disuse, but was now being revived in many parts of the kingdom. He did hope it would be continued, because he believed such gatherings were of benefit to them all. If any one doubted the good that arose from them, he should wish that person to see the decency of demeanour and the joyous faces of all present. He was quite certain many of them had formed good resolutions that day, and that, as they had been an honour to that estate, and, he trusted, an honour to their

Christian profession, so, under the blessing of God, they would continue to be so, and that they would endeavour to perform that which was the highest honour to which they could attain—to do their duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call them. However, he did not come there for the purpose of making a long address, but solely for the purpose of telling them how glad he was to see them all—how happy he was to see their order, their decency, and their comfort, and how he trusted, under the blessing of Almighty God, they would join with him in an earnest effective effort to make that estate a model estate, not only for England, but for the whole of the civilised world. Then he was sure if landlord and tenant, employer and employed, those who had property and those who had none—except that honest property of their labour—would join in one great effort to advance each other's welfare and to maintain their Christian character, they would arrive at that condition of things which was the happiest and safest that could be attained in this fallen world. And now he wished them hearty joy. The park was open; there was a band for their amusement, and cricket and other games would be provided. He trusted that at the close of the day they would rejoice that, under the blessing of God, they had had an opportunity, by rational mirth and by honest, sober enjoyment, to celebrate His praises, not only with their lips, but in their lives. (Loud applause.)

Cheers were afterwards given for Lord Ashley, who briefly returned thanks; and also for the Countess of Shaftesbury and the other members of the family. The party then repaired to the park, where dancing and a variety of rural sports were kept up with much spirit, the whole proceedings being of a most pleasing and gratifying character.

THE FOG AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On Wednesday, a dense fog prevailed in the metropolis, in consequence of which several lives were lost, and many persons sustained injuries. It seems also to have been very general throughout the country. On Thursday morning, Mr. W. Baker, the coroner, received information of two fatal accidents during the fog of Wednesday night. The first case referred to the death of James Plumpton, aged forty years, a brewer's servant, who was thrown from a dray by the wheel of the vehicle coming in collision with a lamp-post in the Mile-end-road during the fog on the preceding night. The deceased was taken to the hospital, where he died in a short time from fracture of the skull. Another accident took place on the same evening off the New Crane-stairs, Limehouse, to a waterman named White, who fell overboard into the river. The deceased when found was quite dead.

Serious accidents took place on the London and South-Western Railway. At Wimbledon a man named Houghton, who had been for some time employed as signalman, endeavoured to signal the eleven A.M. express down train, and was in the act of crossing the metals, when the engine of the train struck him, and killed him on the spot. A man named Watkins, who was employed at the points near the Wandsworth station, was crossing the metals to display the signals, and, not hearing the train approaching, was also knocked down and instantly killed. The railway guards describe the fog as having been more dense than for some years past. The traffic on the London and North-Western line was completely suspended for twelve hours, in consequence of a remarkable accident. About the middle of the afternoon a goods train, consisting of about five-and-twenty trucks and two damaged engines, propelled by one of the company's most powerful locomotives, was approaching Wolverton station, when the engine suddenly became uncoupled, and ran forward down the Ashton bank. At the time this happened the driver could not see the length of his own engine, owing to the dense fog; but the course he adopted on finding himself break away was to run down the bank at a good speed, and what he supposed to be a sufficient distance beyond, to enable the train to come to a stand. He then returned quietly, intending to re-attach his engine. Unfortunately, however, the train had not stopped, and the fog preventing the driver from observing its approach, the coming train and the returning engine came into collision at a point of the road closely adjoining the village of Hanlope. All three engines were driven together in one inextricable mass, and then fell over, blocking up both lines of rails. As soon as the guard of the train had recovered from the shock of the collision, he obtained the assistance of some labourers who had been attracted to the spot, and set about extricating the driver and stoker from beneath the wreck, having first put down fog signals, and despatched messengers to stop all coming trains. The driver was found not much hurt, his principal injuries arising from scalds about the chest and arms, but the stoker was seriously injured. He lingered on in a hopeless state until Thursday evening, when he expired, at the farm-house to which he had been removed, from the effects of the severe injuries he had sustained. An inquest was opened on Monday and adjourned. Before assistance of any kind arrived from Wolverton, the up and down trains began to accumulate, north and south of the accident, the difficulties of combating with which were much increased, owing to its having occurred in the midst of a deep embankment, where it was impossible to topple over any portion of the wreck.

There have, unfortunately, been other serious railway accidents, though not connected with the fog. A very bad accident happened on Thursday evening, on the Greenwich branch of the North Kent Railway. For certain facilities in working, the trains to Greenwich run alternately into the up and the down plat-

form. On Thursday night, a train for London started at 9½ from the down platform, and should have crossed by self-acting points about eighty yards from the station into the up-line. But some accident had happened to the points; they did not act, and the train continued its course on the down-line. It is a strange fact, that the driver of the train was not aware that he had continued on the down-line. About 150 yards from the Deptford Station the train came into collision with another running from Deptford to Greenwich. Both trains were going at a low speed, the up-train slackening to stop, the down-train not yet having attained its full rate. None of the carriages were driven off the line, but the concussion was very severe, and many persons were seriously hurt. Castles, the stoker of the up-train, foreseeing the collision, jumped over the parapet into the street below, a depth of twenty-five feet, and was much hurt. James Wood, the driver of the down-train, suffered a compound fracture of the jaw and a severe scalp wound, and his nose was split. The symptoms in this case took an unfavourable turn on Sunday night, and no improvement having since taken place, the poor fellow now lies in a very dangerous state, without hope of recovery. Fractures and contusions were plentiful; but at present there does not appear to be any fatal case.

There was another serious accident on the London and North Western Railway, on Monday afternoon. The Midland express up-train, due at Euston-square at four P.M., ran into a coal train near the King's Langley Station, causing serious injury to a great number of passengers and blocking the up-rails for a considerable period. Several of the passengers who had suffered minor contusions came on to London during Monday evening, but those most seriously injured were left at King's Langley. The interruption to the traffic on the line was unimportant, all the later trains during the evening having arrived at Euston-station with the usual regularity. The accident happened in this way: Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the engine of a coal train on its journey to London became suddenly disabled, and stopped near a place called Nash-mills, about midway between the stations of Boxmoor and King's Langley. The express, which was travelling up to town behind on the same line, at its usual high rate of speed, ran right into it while in this state of suspense, and in the collision the break-van of the coal train was smashed to atoms, and the engine of the passenger train thrown off the line, but not overturned. The carriages of the passenger train were also injured, but not so seriously as might have been apprehended; a few of the buffers and axle guards were torn off or dislocated, and the *coupe* of one carriage was crushed; but, strange to say, with the exception of the engine, no part of the train had left the line of rails. The whole of the passengers immediately after the collision were naturally more or less in a state of alarm and excitement. Mr. Donaldson, the landlord of the Swan Inn, Hemel Hempstead, who was in the immediate vicinity at the time of the accident, and who, with others, proceeded at once to the spot to render what assistance he could, describes the pitiable condition of the travellers, especially the ladies, most of whom had been removed from the carriages and were lying, some on each side of the line, and some in an adjoining field, while others kept their seats or sat outside on the footboards of the carriages. Many of them were bleeding from the contused wounds they had sustained in the head and face by the collision, and the eyes of others were bruised and discoloured. The following list comprises, as far as reported, those who were cut, or received bruises of a painful character; it is believed that no bones were broken: Lord and Lady Byron and maid, shaken and bruised; Mrs. Clarke, 46, York-street, Portman-square, contusion over the eye; Mrs. Northover, 12, Downing-terrace, Compton-road, contusion on face; Mrs. Pearce, 7, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, contusion on knees; Mrs. Ellis, 12, Upper Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, contusion on chest; Miss Moon, 34, Downing-road, Islington, contusion on forehead; the Hon. Mr. Butler, Miss Skipworth, Miss Day, and two maids, 8, Grosvenor-place, shaken and bruised; Mr. Danks, 28, Milner-square, shaken; Mr. Bateman, Euston Hotel, injury to nose; Mr. Jukes, engineer, Derby, injury to head.

An inquiry before the directors into all the circumstances of the accident will take place this day (Wednesday).

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Sir C. Napier has published the following letter in reply to Sir R. Peel's speech, a few days ago, at Stafford:—

Merchistoun, Oct. 29.

Sir,—In your after dinner speech at Stafford, the other day, you returned thanks for the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, on doing which you stated that "you had visited the fortress of Cronstadt, and there was but one opinion from the Grand Duke Constantine down to the youngest midshipman on board the Vladimir, that had the energy of the Commander equalled the pluck of the British navy, that fortress at the present time would have been crumbled in the dust. Sir Charles Napier had been through the whole of the fleet and fortress, and gave it as his opinion that it was impossible to destroy the fortress. It was certainly very clear at this moment that it was impossible to attack Cronstadt with success now, but when the war commenced the case was very different; and if the man who commanded the fleet at Copenhagen had commanded the Baltic fleet, or if a man possessed of the spirit and capacity of a Nelson had commanded that fleet, he had not the slightest doubt as the fortress of Copenhagen yielded, so would Cronstadt have fallen."

You appear, Sir, not to know that there were two commanders in the Baltic fleet—viz., myself and my respected colleague Admiral Parseval, a man whose courage

and judgment will bear criticism even from you. But let that pass; I am quite willing to take his responsibility on my shoulders, as we agreed in everything as regards Cronstadt. Like myself, Admiral Parseval may in your estimation have been wanting in energy and spirit; but we can both afford to bear the imputation from you.

As regards myself, if the Grand Duke Constantine told you what you state, he told me a very different story.

His Imperial Highness went over with me the plan of the south of Cronstadt, and he himself showed me the total impossibility of succeeding against Cronstadt by ships.

If you formed your judgment from what you saw it shows your ignorance of naval matters and your want of generosity in attacking the character of a man who has faithfully served his country for so many years.

If the Grand Duke told you that the north of Cronstadt might have been attacked, this was quite true. But whose fault was it that it was not attacked but that of the Board of Admiralty, which did not furnish the means by which alone it could have been successfully attacked—viz., gun and mortar boats and rockets, of which the allied fleets were altogether destitute; and sufficient means, moreover, were not supplied to Admiral Dundas in the following year, so that he could no more attack it than Admiral Parseval and myself could.

If you have been put forward by the Admiralty to insult me you have acted an unworthy part, and if you have put yourself forward you have acted a foolish one.

You say, if Lord Nelson, who commanded the fleet at Copenhagen, or any man of spirit had commanded the fleet at Cronstadt, it would have fallen as Copenhagen did. Now, Sir, I tell you that there was no comparison between Copenhagen and Cronstadt, and neither Lord Nelson nor any other admiral of ancient or modern times would have touched it with the force I had at my command.

I remain, your obedient servant,
To Sir Robert Peel. CHARLES NAPIER.

LAW CHANGES.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to announce the elevation of Mr. Watson, Q.C., to the judicial bench [in the room of Mr. Baron Platt, who has resigned on account of failing health]. The appointment is creditable to the Lord Chancellor, and due to Mr. Watson's position at the bar. The new Baron of the Exchequer will, it is understood, take his seat in the court to-day or to-morrow. By Mr. Watson's elevation a vacancy occurs in the representation of Hull, which will be probably filled by Mr. J. Clay or Mr. E. James. No appointment has yet been made to the vacant office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By the etiquette and practice of the profession, the Attorney-General for the time being is understood, almost as a matter of course, to have the refusal of the appointment. In the event of Sir Alexander Cockburn declining it, there are various rumours as to the probable disposition of the office. It is thought by some that the Lord Chancellor will offer it to Sir Frederic Thesiger; by others, that Mr. Justice Erie will be elevated from the position he now occupies of puisne judge in the Court of Queen's Bench to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. Either of these appointments would be popular, and the latter in every way unexceptionable. Should Sir Alexander Cockburn after all elect to take the vacant office, Sir R. Bethell would be Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-Generalship would then become vacant. In that event the names of Mr. Edwin James, the eminent Queen's counsel, and of Mr. Collier, the member for Plymouth, have been mentioned in connexion with the Solicitor-Generalship.—*Daily News of Tuesday.*

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

LORD PALMERSTON AT MANCHESTER.

Lord and Lady Palmerston arrived at Manchester yesterday evening, having left London at ten o'clock in the morning, by the day mail. They were met at the London-road Station by Sir Benjamin Heywood-Bart., at whose residence, at Claremont, the noble visitors will sojourn till Friday. Mr. Oliver Heywood, President of the Mechanics' Institution, was also at the station; and a great crowd of respectably-dressed persons, who had assembled, greeted the visitors with hearty cheers.

To-day (Wednesday), about noon, Lord and Lady Palmerston are expected to visit the Exhibition of Art and Industrial Treasures at the new Mechanics' Institution. The dinner party in the evening, at Claremont, is expected to include, in addition to the noble visitors, Mr. James Watts, Mayor of Manchester; Mr. Stephen Heelis, Mayor of Salford; Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. James Aspinall Turner, President of the Commercial Association. The order in which the addresses will be presented on Thursday is not yet fixed, but it is probable that Lord Palmerston will first visit the Peel park, with its free library and museum, in Salford, when the address of the Salford Corporation will be presented; and that from thence he will go to the Manchester Town Hall, where the addresses of the Manchester Corporation and of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association will be presented. As there are sixty-four members of the corporation, 150 members of the Commercial Association, and 350 members of the Chamber of Commerce, the admission to the Town-hall will be limited to these numerous bodies, including the most respectable citizens, merchants, and manufacturers. In the evening of Thursday his lordship addresses the members of the Mechanics' Institution at the Free Trade Hall, and as there is ample

accommodation there for seating 4,000 people, the public at large will have a better opportunity of accommodation.

The Manchester Town Council have unanimously agreed upon the following address to Lord Palmerston:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, K.G., &c.,
First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, offer to your Lordship on this your first visit to our city a most respectful and cordial welcome. We rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded us of declaring the high estimation in which we hold the distinguished services you have rendered to your country by the great ability with which you have discharged, through a long, eventful, and laborious public life, the important duties of the various offices in the Government which have been entrusted to you. We especially acknowledge our obligations to your lordship for undertaking, in a crisis of great difficulty, the highest and most responsible office in the State, and for so administering the affairs of the nation in that capacity as to bring the war in which we were then unfortunately, though justly and unavoidably, engaged to a successful issue. We rejoice, too, in the presence of your lordship among us, because we feel that the intercourse and communication of eminent Statesmen with the manufacturing districts of the country are calculated to produce in their minds a truer knowledge of the vast interests with which those districts are identified than can be otherwise obtained; while, at the same time, they are also calculated to establish a mutual sympathy between them and the community at large, which cannot fail to be socially and politically beneficial. As the municipal representatives of this city, we refer with particular interest to the important measures which, under the sanction and advice of your lordship, were recommended to the legislature by Her Most Gracious Majesty in the speech from the throne at the commencement of the late sessions; and we confidently trust Her Majesty's Government will press forward with earnestness and determination those measures which are necessary for the relief of shipping from the taxation to which it is at present wrongfully subjected, and thus relieve the trade and commerce of the country from imposts at once impolitic and unjust. We fervently hope that among the blessings of that peace which, by the instrumentality of your lordship's ministry is now happily restored, will be the devotion of your lordship's efforts, and those of your colleagues, to such objects of general improvement as may remove existing grievances, and increase the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the community; and we respectfully venture, in referring to the future policy of your lordship's administration, to make use of the emphatic language once addressed by your lordship to the ministry of the day, and to express the hope "that the Government will found their claim to the approbation of the people by maintaining, not in this country alone, but wherever their measures may extend, the ascendancy of liberal, wise, just, and enlightened principles." Given under our common seal.

ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following note:—

Rome, Oct. 30.

The arrangement lately effected with the Cabinet of Vienna for the evacuation of certain points of the Pontifical territory hitherto occupied by the Austrian troops has just been carried out. The movement of retreat commenced a few days ago and ended yesterday. The Austrian troops recross the Po and proceed to Padua. They are replaced by detachments of the 2nd Swiss Regiment, in the service of the Holy Father. Ancona and Bologna are now the only two points that continue to be occupied by the forces of Austria. Thus a combination has been effected which, by diminishing the corps of occupation, lessens at the same time the expenses of the Pontifical administration, and restores it to the fullness of its rights and powers.

The interest of the Pontifical finances has long required that something should be done to render the indirect taxes more productive.

The Government has resolutely entered upon this salutary path, and, encouraged by the results it has obtained, it is not only preparing fresh diminutions in the customs tariff, but it has just published a decree, with a view to re-organise the sale of stamps, that, under the force of the old regulations, was carried out imperfectly, and yielded little to the treasury. The scale of this tax has been lowered, and the sphere of its action extended. Everything warrants the hope that on this head, as well as on what concerns the customs, salt and tobacco revenues, the treasury and the tax-payers will equally derive advantage from the application of the true principles of political economy."

Another shock of earthquake was felt at Broussa on the 22nd, but no serious injury was caused.

The whole sum subscribed in Italy for the 10,000 musket fund does not yet amount to 4,000 francs. The subscription for the hundred guns of Alexandria has reached 70,000 francs and upwards.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, left Paris for Compiègne on Monday, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon. It is remarked that his invitation to a private visit before he has presented his credentials is a very special favour. The Emperor was likely to leave there on the 10th. The stay of the Court at Paris or at St. Cloud will be short. When the hospitalities of Compiègne are at an end they will re-open at Fontainebleau.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Only a moderate supply of English wheat—chiefly the refuse of Monday—was on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, we experienced a very slow inquiry for all kinds, at that day's currency. The general condition of the samples was inferior. The imports of foreign wheat, this week, are only 4,260 quarters. Even the finest samples were dull, yet importers refused to accept lower terms. There was only a limited sale for barley, on former terms. The malt trade ruled heavy, at barely late rates. We had a slow inquiry for oats, at the late decline in value. Beans, peas, and flour were steady, but not dearer.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent desires us to correct a mistake that unwittingly occurred in our last Number. He states, that Edward Williams, who was committed for embezzlement at Birmingham, has not, for several years, been a member of the Society of Friends.

Another correspondent wishes to state that the annual members' meeting of the Young Men's Association, in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, was held on the 24th, and the public meeting on the 21st ult; and (correcting our report of last week) that the former was presided over by J. Benham, Esq., in place of Dr. Angus; the latter by Peter Broad, Esq.

"C. Williams" will see how much of our space is this week occupied with the subject. We have no room for his letter.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE increasingly warlike spirit of the leading Ministerial journals gives too much reason for the fears we last week expressed, of fresh complications, arising out of the Eastern question. The *Times* and *Morning Post* have been specially conspicuous for their anti-Gallican diatribes. While the latter declares, as if on authority, that the British fleet will remain in the Black Sea till Russia has fulfilled all the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, the former warns the Emperor of the French that he is being led astray by his Ministers, who "are playing off Russia against England, in the hope that by so doing they will restore the prestige of their enemy, and lower the consideration of their ally," and declares that this country is resolved to enforce the conditions of the Treaty. On Monday the *Post* returns to the subject by a vehement denunciation of Russian faithlessness. On the other hand, the French journals allude, though in less energetic terms than before, to the "personal" policy of the English Cabinet on the Eastern question, infer that the re-instatement of Redschid Pasha is a triumph of British and Austrian influence, mention that Count Morny's mission to Russia has not yet terminated, and that the Emperor Napoleon has just received a second autograph letter from the Czar. Never did British diplomacy occupy a lower position on the continent of Europe. The secret of the wrath of our Ministerial journals is to be found in the hopelessness of Lord Clarendon's position in relation to the Treaty of Paris. Not only France, but Sardinia (which knows that nothing is to be expected from our Government but specious professions) sides with the Czar, and thus secures him a majority should the Conferences be resumed. Our Government, having no other resources, fall back on the Austrian alliance, and, with the sanction of the Porte, propose that our fleet shall winter in the Black Sea.

Meanwhile, the great reforms which the late war was to inaugurate in Turkish administration exists only on paper. The late Hattischeriff is virtually a dead letter. The Porte issues edicts, but they are not obeyed. At the meeting of the Turkish Aid Missions Society, on Thursday last, Sir H. Rawlinson stated that the old law of capital punishment for conversion is still in force in spite of the assurances received from the Ottoman Ministers by the English Ambassador. Perhaps the return to power of Redschid Pasha may help on those practical reforms in Turkey, which he commenced before the Russian war. But it is remarkable that the *Times*, wearied of our endless and resultless diplomatic meddling at Constantinople, is rather disposed to encourage the slower, but more effec-

tive agency of the American missionaries, and to advertise the claims of the society we have mentioned. Indocinate the American population with Christianity and European ideas, "and gradually it will become a powerful and effective engine for the renovation of Turkey." So, then, the notion of raising that unfortunate country in the scale of civilisation by a mere change in the machinery of Government seems at length exploded. We must work upon the population rather than their rulers—convert the Christians by means of Protestant mission. "Experience and necessity," confesses the *Times*, "seem to have imposed it as the only practicable mode of moving Turkey."

Yesterday, our Prime Minister paid his first and long-promised visit to the metropolis of the manufacturing districts, and was, of course, treated with great respect. To-morrow, he is to receive addresses from the corporations of Manchester and Salford, and in the evening make his promised speech to the members of the Mechanics' Institution, in the Free-trade Hall. The terms of the Manchester address are sufficiently flattering to Lord Palmerston, though one or two passages are not free from some apparently ironical allusions. The Corporation earnestly hope "that among the blessings of that peace which, by the instrumentality of your lordship's ministry, is now happily restored will be the devotion of your lordship's efforts, and those of your colleagues, to such objects of general improvement as may remove existing grievances, and increase the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the community." So practised a statesman as our present Prime Minister will, however, scarcely be drawn into any premature disclosures of his future policy—if indeed he has any. A few oracular phrases will no doubt be thrown before his Manchester friends, with full liberty to make of them whatever they please.

The domestic news of the week is not of the most pleasing kind. The death of Chief Justice Jervis, one of the acutest and most accomplished occupants of the bench, leads to various law changes and electoral vacancies.—Once more the burglar-interest forces its claims on metropolitan attention with unpleasant prominence. But alarm may be wholesome, if greatly exaggerated. It is not so much that house-breaking is on the increase, as that every petty burglary finds its way into the press.—Mr. Spurgeon, it will be seen, has resumed his pulpit engagements, and promises, ere long, to re-occupy the Surrey Music Hall.—Of far greater interest, as affecting the character of our rising population, is the opening of the Jubilee Building of the Sunday School Union—an institution which has done much to increase the efficiency of Sabbath-school instruction, by creating valuable machinery, and promoting fraternal intercourse amongst teachers.—Lord Shaftesbury has been celebrating a harvest-home among his tenantry in Dorsetshire. The philanthropy of this noble peer is not expended in general schemes for elevating his fellow-creatures. While his benevolence embraces the globe, he has not forgotten the old maxim—"Charity begins at home."

The speech delivered by the King of Sweden on the opening of the Diet merits notice for more reasons than one. At length, after much persecution suffered by the Dissenters of that country, freedom of conscience is fully recognised. It is pleasant to hear such sentiments as these from royal lips in such close proximity to St. Petersburg. "An enlightened toleration for the faith of others, based upon the love of one's neighbour, and inspired by an indomitable conviction, constitutes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church. The ancient laws which impede the freedom of worship must therefore give way, so that the community may be in harmony with the Constitution." King Oscar is also endeavouring to draw closer the bonds of union with Norway by removing international restrictions and providing for a common defensive force; and even gives indirect encouragement to associations for fusing the three Scandinavian Kingdoms into one State. One object of this union would of course be to afford an effectual northern barrier to Russian encroachment. But at present the Czar has his eyes fixed rather upon the South than the North. The railway from St. Petersburg to Riga, the Russian Liverpool, which promised so many commercial advantages, has been practically abandoned, and instead thereof, a grand scheme of railways to the Black Sea has been committed to a French company. Russia desires to make 2,500 miles of railway for 40,000,000*l.*, and has applied to the agents of the European money market for the money, who at first gladly closed with the offer. But the terms do not suit some of our great capitalists, who have one by one dropped off, leaving the matter in the hands of French speculators. Our leading journalists are vehemently writing down the Russian railway scheme, which, in the present state of the money-market, seems likely to fall through—for the present at least.

Again Great Britain is paying the penalty of possessing an extended empire "on which the sun never sets." While at home, the nearest approach to alarm is the bellicose spirit of our daily journals, the perils and horrors of war threaten the empire at its extremities. There were some hopes that the ridiculous war with Persia would have been averted; but the *Times* promptly dispels the illusion, and points to the extensive preparations making at Bombay to transport 11,000 infantry and a contingent of cavalry to the Persian Gulf. Whether Herat has or has not been attacked by the troops of the Shah—a point not yet settled—Indian finances have already been charged with a heavy and unremunerative outlay.—The prospect of another war at the Cape, so near at the end of the week, is, happily, less imminent. A witch-doctor has, it appears, induced many of these barbarous tribes to sell and destroy their cattle and stock, in expectation of a miracle which is to restore their slain warriors, exterminate the stranger, and provide them with abundance. Happily, the influence of this impostor has not extended so far as to precipitate war on the frontier. Sir G. Grey, like a wise Governor, has hastened to Kaffraria, conferred with the chiefs separately, and done much to settle the disputes with the colonists and disarm the fanaticism of the aborigines. This conciliatory policy favourably contrasts with Sir Harry Smith's melo-dramatic displays, and will, we trust, have a very different issue.

There can now be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Buchanan will be the next President of the American Republic. Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State," has given a large majority to the democratic party in the State elections, and there was no reasonable hope that that vote would be reversed at the election for the future President, which was to take place yesterday throughout the Union. Mr. Buchanan's friends had no need for an alliance with Mr. Fillmore, the Whig candidate. Indiana has followed in the wake of Pennsylvania, by going with the democratic party, and it is believed that California will also decide for Buchanan. The result is partly attributed to the imperfect organisation of the Republicans, but mainly to the timidity of the commercial classes in the Central States, who thought more of their perilled dollars than perilled freedom. The threats of disunion and of the loss of business, have stifled the promptings of patriotism, and apparently, for many a day, handed over the destinies of the Union to the triumphant slaveocracy. Nor is there any chance that the House of Representatives will again prove the last asylum of freedom. In the elections which have taken place the Democrats have already gained twenty-one votes—sufficient to give the South a working majority, to secure the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, and to carry out whatever policy, in respect to Cuba and Nicaragua, the new President may deem politic. But it is probable that the present struggle will have taught him the wisdom of moderation. In office Buchanan may prove a very tame slavery-extensionist.

It is not alone from the United States that we have intelligence unfavourable to the anti-slavery cause. General Walker, who was but lately thought to be a fugitive, once more appears at the head of an army, defeats the Costa Ricans and their allies with considerable loss, and, with a view to evoke the sympathy of the Southern States, issues a decree re-establishing slavery in Nicaragua. He has even gone so far as to advertise in those districts the forthcoming sale of estates wrested from the native proprietors. Mexico continues in a state of chronic anarchy, with the prospect of being dismembered. More than one of the insurgent districts is discussing the propriety of annexation to the American Union!

UNION OF RADICAL REFORMERS.

OUR respected contemporary, the *Leader*, apropos of our remarks last week on the protracted political calm, deprecates the waste of strength of which he seems to think the Radical party are guilty in pursuing isolated movements in the absence of a carefully prepared programme of policy for the carrying out of which they might combine the whole of their available forces. He asks Mr. Miall to calculate the "work done" during the last ten years in connexion with the Church Establishment—Sir William Clay, as to Church-rates—Mr. Berkeley, as to the Ballot—and he predicts that nothing will be effected, "because, while the Reformers stray along diverging paths, each dwelling on his own infinitesimal project, the Conservatives, including the Whigs, bear down in compact masses." He represents the several changes referred to as prizes to be distributed after a reform of Parliament has been achieved—and, although he admits that "the public ear is closed to all discussions" of organic change, he presses upon "Liberal members the adoption of general grounds, upon which they can work in union and towards a general object."

We are not quite certain that we rightly apprehend the drift of the *Leader*—his thoughts being put together more loosely than is his wont—but we are quite willing to state with the utmost frankness, how far we agree or disagree with what we imagine to be the practical line of policy he aims to enforce.

In the first place, then, we concur with him in believing that few, if any, of the legislative measures sought by Radical Reformers of the present day, are likely to be carried whilst the House of Commons is constituted as it now is. The Reform Bill of 1832 has probably done for the people all that it is likely to do. Another Reform Bill must precede any further material advance in a Liberal direction. We have never concealed this from ourselves. We have over and over again stated such to be our conviction. We have less doubt on the subject at this moment than ever. The machinery of legislation, as constructed five and twenty years ago, is plainly inadequate to do the work which the progress of opinion out of doors as plainly requires it to do—nor, we think, can there be a doubt, that, if it could be done, the shortest way to every great object desired by the people, would be the reconstruction of our representative system upon a much broader basis.

In the next place, we fancy the *Leader* will agree with us in admitting the extreme difficulty of effecting this reform in the face of avowed and notorious public indifference. For ourselves, we believe the *extent* and *depth* of that indifference to be very much over-rated, and are firmly convinced that it is both superficial and temporary. But so long as it lasts, we venture to suggest, any postponement of effort on other questions until we can construct a House of Commons able and willing to carry them, would be a great mistake. For, organic reform, unlike other reforms, cannot be made to appear desirable for its own sake. It is like a steam-plough, which, however complete and admirable as a piece of mechanism, it would be hard to persuade those to purchase who have not a rood of land under tillage. Just in proportion as public opinion becomes intelligent opinion, will the public hang back from all agitation for Parliamentary Reform, until they want to do something by means of it which there is no hope of doing without it. Our interpretation, therefore, of the apathy pervading the public mind on this subject, is simply that there is not yet sufficient interest taken in any one of the "infinitesimal projects" somewhat contemptuously alluded to by the *Leader*, nor in all of them together, to work up the people to a determination to sweep away the obstacles which prevents them from being speedily realised. Whilst this deficiency of interest in isolated movements continues to exist, it would be worse than idle to look for such an amount of union and enthusiasm in the masses, as would be necessary to force any considerable organic change upon the adoption of the two Houses of Parliament.

And yet we further agree with the *Leader* in thinking that the present is by no means the wrong time for attempting some organisation of the Radicals in the House, and of its representative men out of the House, "on some general grounds"—or more specifically, on the ground of a new Reform Bill. They ought, at least, to understand one another on so vital a point—and could they but be got to act together, their union and co-operation might hasten the appearance of some ministerial overture in the matter, as they would unquestionably exert a powerful formative influence upon its character. We hope, therefore, our contemporary will not regard us as averse from the step he proposes. We beg to assure him that it would gratify us not a little to be called upon to unite in any wisely-arranged plan for effecting such a combination. It is, perhaps, premature to essay a general union in any programme of Liberal policy—but we can hardly deem it an impracticability to arrive at a deliberate and distinct understanding—nay, more—to organise a political confederation—upon the leading features to be insisted upon in the next Parliamentary Reform Bill. There needs but an initiation of the movement by the right men in the right way, to accomplish much, if not all, that the *Leader* deems requisite.

But we wholly differ from our contemporary if he meant to suggest that the time has come for suspending all parliamentary or public action in relation to what he would term isolated changes. The period may arrive, and, doubtless, will, when all exertion, all agitation, all senatorial strength and skill, must be concentrated on the one subject of a new Reform Bill—and when that period does come, we imagine that no such egotism will be found in the leaders or supporters of particular movements as would render them unwilling to dismount from their respective hobbies, for the purpose of clearing the road for the easier and more rapid progress of all hereafter. But, assuredly, that time is not the present. Whilst "the public ear is closed to discussions" of organic change, it would be the height of absurdity to determine

that it shall listen to no other question. The only way, as it appears to us, to get the people to look earnestly in the direction of Parliamentary Reform, is to awaken in them earnest desires for objects which lie beyond it. And not only does this seem the most likely method of evoking a public spirit competent to push through a reform measure, but it has this further recommendation, that it will teach the people what to do with their new broom, and where to sweep, when they shall have got it. Such appears to us to be a wiser and more far-sighted policy than the *Leader* is understood to recommend.

We invite our contemporary to a further and more patient consideration of the whole subject. Possibly, it may be found, that earnest-minded Liberals of whatever shade, are not really so far apart from each other, as, at first blush, they may seem to be, and that such distance as there is between them, mutual consultation, conducted with mutual respect, might greatly lessen, if not wholly remove. At any rate, it will not be our fault if combination is discovered to be impracticable—for we are ready and anxious to lend such assistance as we can, and to make such concessions as our common-sense will permit, towards uniting, organising, and revivifying the Radicalism so widely diffused through the United Kingdom.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

THE scales in which national deserts and destinies are weighed out by an unseen hand, seem still suspended in the western firmament. The presidential election for the United States was to have been virtually decided yesterday. On the 4th of November, a nearly universal suffrage was to be divided between three candidates for the highest dignity which a great people can bestow, and the most important power just now in exercise on earth. Latest news from the United States is not decisive. It merely confirms the previous intelligence of Pennsylvania's defection, on the gubernatorial, or State, election, from the Fremont party. It admits a clear majority of four or five thousand, on a poll of as many hundred thousands, for the Buchanan candidate. The probability of Fremont's yet carrying the presidential election is not at all diminished by the certainty of this latter event—but rather strengthened by partial explanation thereof. There appears to be no doubt that votes enough to turn the scale were tendered by non-resident, and therefore non-qualified persons,—immigrants from the nearest Slave States, or unscrupulous Proslavery Pennsylvanians, who falsely swore to names on the vote-list as their own. It also appears that fully enough properly qualified voters refrained from polling in the gubernatorial contest, to carry Fremont in the presidential contest—Quakers and other religious non-politicians, with timid or comparatively unconcerned spectators. It is as likely as it is desirable that these may be induced to take action by alarm and indignation at the new tactics and insolent pretences of the South. But of course it is also possible that the illegal practices already so successful, may be carried to a still greater extent when the struggle becomes direct and the prize paramount.

To be prepared for the worst, let us suppose that hopeful calculations should prove unfounded, and that the chances to which we have alluded preponderate on the wrong side. Pennsylvania, let us say—sighing heavily as we say it—is lost, irrecoverably lost, when never so much needed. Still, all is not lost. Fremont is not elected, but neither is Buchanan. The split votes of the electoral colleges give to no one of the three candidates even a bare majority. The great contest is carried to Congress, and months of exciting struggle supervene before the chair of chief magistrate is filled. A stubbornly-protracted resistance to the renewed supremacy of the South may be made in the House of Representatives—and southern preponderance in the Senate may serve to inflame the spirit of the North. And, in addition, it should be remembered, that neither Fremont's power for good, nor Buchanan's for evil, is unlimited. The President of the United States—though at all times a potentate of more authority than constitutional kings, and exercising at a national crisis like the present enormous influence—is under no circumstances an autocrat. He can but carry out, as Congress furnishes means, the laws which Congress has enacted. It is not the man, but the spirit of the man—not his ultimate, but his immediate, acts—which make the choice so important, and the contest so exciting. Fremont's election would not liberate a single negro slave—Buchanan's would not add a soul or an acre to the slave territory. Fillmore's election, or that of some still meaner representative of compromise, will simply pledge the presidential power to the maintenance of things as they are. And to do that for long, being as impossible as unnatural, we may be sure that the subsequent reaction will be only the more powerful for the temporary, impotent restraint.

There is, therefore, no room for indifference,

though there is no call for distraction. We can as little be unconcerned for the present consequences of the event transacted yesterday, as distressed by efforts at its prevention. The electric girdle that will some time place us in momentary communication with the extreme West, and inform us in London before night of what happened at noon in the cities of the New World, will not too well express the close, quick sympathy there should be in this matter between America and England. It is scarcely less our battle than theirs. It is not only our blood and sinews, our intellect and speech, that are engaged in carrying on this war,—but it is our principles and institutions, the fame and the future of our race, that constitute the stake. Southern arrogance and ferocity—if we ought not rather to say, the hard conditions of southern error and transgression—have enlarged the conflict till it embraces all that is dear to the Anglo-Saxon mind and heart. The plainest, noblest truths familiar to our mother tongue, are blasphemed in the bastard language of Virginian journalists and orators. The most precious fruits of centuries of toil and struggle are trampled under the feet of slave-holding voluptuaries and their ruffianly white followers. Liberty of thought,—liberty of labour,—liberty of election,—all are denied by the sinister offspring of the soil of Washington and Jefferson, to men whose fathers, migrated from this last island home of Old World freedom. The blows that were rained with brutal cowardice on Sumner's reverend head,—the licentious greetings bestowed on the ruffian representative,—the false oaths and levelled revolvers by which the poll was stormed in Kansas and perverted in Pennsylvania,—are aimed at "free society," wherever it has yet a shrine of worship or a house of refuge. The names that issue from the ballot-box will declare whether the old English spirit reigns in the New World, or whether it succumbs to the Spanish spirit—whether it is stronger the spirit of the Pilgrims, who sought a rocky shore on which to build free altars, and homes, or of the buccaneers who rifled the sands for gold, and washed them in native blood. It is as certain that the former will conquer as that it has conquered,—but meanwhile, what heart does not throb with anxious sympathy?

Table-Talk.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion; and then to moderate again and pass to somewhat else.—Lord Bacon.

The admirers of Mr. Thackeray—and they are many, in the very last quarters where we should have expected to find them—will be pleased to hear that they may reckon with tolerable confidence upon seeing the first part of his new serial in December or January. However, this is not by any means certain; and, as Mr. Thackeray's writing always pays well for extra pains, we need not want to hurry him. It is a startling fact, that this great philosophic novelist, who almost totally ignores Christian self-consciousness, and whose point of view in describing life is the very lowest (i.e., he impliedly measures the value of existence by what it yields rather than by what it is), should count so large a number of loving readers in religious circles. We ourselves have become more fond of him during the last two years, but it is—we sadly fear—a bad sign!—A report, faint, but recurring, that Mr. Jerrold intends a lecturing tour in America, we do not believe.—We have an unmistakable symptom of winter in the publication of Mr. Punch's Almanack. One of the gentleman's late numbers contained this "Growl from an author whose study has been put to rights—'The proper study of mankind' is a room womankind cannot get into."

If, as the *Newcastle Guardian* told us, the "matured and chastened inclinations" of Lord Ernest Vane Tempest "lean towards the Church," it is some comfort to learn from the *London Guardian*, that his having been expelled from the army is a legal sentence of exclusion from "the Catholic and Apostolic." But nothing can wipe out the disgust we must all feel at such a thing having been barely hinted at. To pretend that a fellow who cannot behave like an officer and a gentleman might be capable of behaving like an apostle, is a bold comment indeed upon "Every man hath his proper gift," &c.

What do our readers say to the probability that coal may be found within thirty or forty miles of London? And to the fact that France is mollifying her treatment of political prisoners, whose future destination is to be New Caledonia; while the *détenus* at Belleisle are to be transferred to Corsica, en route for Africa? Well, our old friend Paterfamilias, who first stirred up the Coal question, and who has since stirred up, *inter alia*, the dishonest refugee Pole question in a very funny way, will have his sympathies awakened by both these bits of intelligence—"Glad to hear that coal will be cheaper some day—glad to hear that exiled *parley-voo* husbands and fathers are going to

be made more comfortable—glad the man over the water minds what our papers say—glad our papers won't mind what he says—who cares for his Monnytoor? Quite right Mr. P.! "We can have no whining here" (see Disraeli on Sidney Herbert vice Peel long ago). We'll answer him as the farmer did the boy upon the question of canine intervention: "Meester, your dawg ha' bin a-bitin' o' me!"—"Has he? then bite un againt, boy!"

From coal and the farmer, it is a short cut to corn. Between railroads, and steamboats on the great lake route, there is a certainty of immensely increased supplies of grain from North America to Europe, at no very distant period. Anxious Materfamilias, trying to make a shilling do the duty of two, break forth into singing! for a cheaper cheap loaf "looms in the distance." It is "the genius of the epoch" to cheapen everything—but goodness; and that is as hard to compass as ever, to people who don't like Mr. Hawthorne's "Celestial Railroad" to travel by.

Diverging at the suggestion of the word rather than of the idea, (readers who like to turn to the "Mosses from an Old Manse" can do it) let us chronicle, with great pleasure, the completion of the West End Crystal Palace Railway as far as Wandsworth. By June or July, we may hope to see it complete up to Battersea Bridge, with a communication to the far west by way of Sloane-street. Our delight at this prospect is partly personal, partly public-spirited. The Palace is not nearly so much visited as it should be, for all sakes, and the new facilities will supply a grand want, and increase the daily list by many thousands.—Let us not forget to say that the new Reading-room at the British Museum—which, among other advantages over and above superior ventilation, will give the greediest reader room for as many volumes at once as he pleases—will, probably, be thrown open in June next. As a transitional measure, we would second suggestions made long ago for a supplementary room to enable readers, confined all day, to consult the National Library at night; but the true thing to be done is to weaken the imperious hold which the hateful yellow god has of our precious, precious hours, and our freshest energies. Never, dear readers all, never, in adopting second-best things, never let us lose sight of the absolute best thing to be done after all!

The present writer would be one of the last to complain of anything that looked "with equal eye" towards direct taxation. But the actual income-tax does not do that. We saw in the *Inquirer* the other day, an advertisement for a town missionary in the country, at a salary of 99l. 19s. 0d., which looked very sadly; and in the *Daily News*, there has been a letter from Robert Winter, working engineer, who, upon wages of 38s. a week, with peculiar domestic burdens, has been assessed for the tax, and thrown into Horsemonger Lane Gaol for non-payment through sheer incapacity! After this, we trust readers who may be asked to sign petitions for a re-adjustment of the tax, will not begrudge a little trouble in doing it, if necessary. We have seen and heard something of such petitions lately, and we commend the topic to public-spirited middle-class men with a little leisure.

The first monthly part of the *National Magazine*, just published, is a handsome tenpennyworth, indeed, and it will be a pleasant sign of the times, if this nice serial should be successful. "The Letters of James Boswell," "Monarchs retired from Business," by Dr. Doran, and a new novel by Shirley Brooks, are among the books announced. Really, Dr. Doran is working his vein very indefatigably, and not discreditably either. Mr. Shirley Brooks, "Aspen Court" notwithstanding, has written nothing so good as his "Miss Violet and her Offers." Only, considering the marvellous quiet fidelity of his pictures of life in those unpretending papers, he showed astounding ignorance, and a consequent tendency to exaggerate, in his portrait of the evangelical clergyman who poked after the canary with his cruel umbrella (!) When will our humorists take to learning something of Evangelicism, before they try to paint it! Mr. Thackeray's Bishops of Clapham was the best attempt we ever saw. Mr. Dickens must pardon us if we say he fails most grossly.

How many Turnerites not "up" in Art gossip, who noticed the announcement of the display of his legacy in the National Gallery on the 27th ult., and did not notice the contradiction which followed, went "there to see" and were disgusted? It is all in nubibus as yet. Mr. Ruskin has written a letter offering to have all the drawings ready in "six weeks," and to frame a hundred at his own cost and charges. Dear fellow! By the time this truly great man gets as old as Walter Savage Landor—another truly great man of not dissimilar mould—he will write with the same imbecile sauciness, if he does not keep his fiery egotism in check while he can.

Have you ever noticed how difficult it is to put expression into an animal's face, without humanizing it? Often, no doubt. It has struck us anew, on seeing an eighteenpenny brochure issued by Bosworth and Harrison, in which the difficulty is overcome.—"The History of our Cat Aspasia," joint product of a lady pen and a lady pencil. Miss Annie Leigh Smith illustrates it for her friend Miss Bessie R. Parkes, and she does her cat-life very nicely indeed. Puss Penicentia! at the end, squatting, like an Alpine marmot in the sun, is most drolly drawn. We invoke George Combe (phrenological readers will understand us) and Rosa Bonheur, to support the idea that lady artists in general would find dumb animals "come easy" to the pencil.

We found Mr. Lewes's "Life of Goethe," the other day, upon the table of an old lady, the wife of a fifth-class tradesman, who had borrowed it, "because it was so interesting!" Dim of eye, and of very little cultivation, this good old soul was enjoying the second volume with a wonderful intelligence. Happy the writer who findeth such a voluntary foolometer, for he both knoweth his meaning, and how to say it likewise!

Spirit of the Press.

The attack of the *Moniteur* on the English press is discussed by our Saturday contemporaries for the most part in a manly and friendly spirit. In the estimation of the *Examiner*, it "marks the first score in the Russian game." The *Leader* says, "If there be justice in history, it will never be said that the British press has broken faith with the French people by pointing out the infatuation and the recklessness of the Empire. We have taken a decided part, but it has not been the part of faction or of levity." The rebuke of the *Moniteur* is pithily described by the *Saturday Review* as being like the remarks of "Mr. F.'s Aunt," in "Little Dorrit"—it fails of effect from nobody knowing to what on earth it refers. The *Spectator* says:—

The warning appears to be a blunder. Even in France it can only suggest to the people that the Emperor Napoleon is losing his most valuable support. In this country, of course, it is simply useless. The most tangible effect would be to create the coolness which it deprecates; and that coolness could be serviceable only to those lieutenants of the Emperor Napoleon who are speculating in Austrian or Russian railways, in Austrian or Russian patronage. The events of the week imply that the French Ministers are rather tiring of the alliance, and looking for advantages in other directions; leaving us pretty near where we were when the war was a project of the future.

The *Press* and *Court Journal* are more indulgent towards the French official organ. The weekly Conservative journal thinks that the Emperor Napoleon had a right to look for some better return for his constancy than the slanders by which he has been assailed.

We do not allude to the detestable calumnies which have been propagated in obscure prints, though we have reason to believe that those are sedulously brought under his notice. They might be passed over in silence; but we cannot wonder that the French Government should feel indignant when our leading journal, with an animus too plain to be misunderstood, puts forward the pretended confessions of avowed felons to damage that Government in the estimation of the French people, and in the eyes of Europe. A continuance in this course without some decided expression of disapprobation on the part of our public, can have but one result; and in the dissolution of the French alliance we should unquestionably lose, in the words of the *Moniteur*, "the best security for the peace of the world."

The *Court Journal* has the following on the subject:—

"What are the libels?" exclaim the delinquent journals in a chorus of injured innocence. Why, the false, scandalous, and malicious reports about the health of the Emperor and Empress, and their private conduct; the malevolent misrepresentations of the state of feeling in France; the stories about cerebral, spinal, mental, and physical maladies attributed to the Emperor; the infamous calumnies concerning the Court of St. Cloud; the gross charges of stock-jobbing made directly not only against the Ministers of State, but against the Emperor himself in the insidious form of a theatrical critique; surely the *Times*, the *Globe*, and other papers of that stamp, will not have the effrontery to disclaim all knowledge of those libels and all responsibility for giving them publicity?

The *Press* is somewhat disposed to take up with the "No-Popery" policy of the *Quarterly Review* recommended in the article on the "Declining Inefficiency (?) of Parliament." The reviewer, reasoning on the supposition that the Church of Rome will not recede from its present "attitude," concludes his article with these words: "In that unhappy case we venture to predict that one amongst the main conditions exacted by the British people from their rulers, of whatever political complexion, will be this, that they shall take care that the privileges of sharing in the administration of a free government will be extended only to the free, and that the Roman Pontiff, though he might have co-religionists, shall not have serfs or slaves in the great council of Queen Victoria and of the British empire." Our weekly contemporary gives its own conclusions on the revival of the Catholic question.—

We are convinced that the Conservative party can alone supply "the rulers," and can sustain them in power, when once England has determined on taking increased precautions against the Papacy, which entered on a term of unrestrained power in 1829 because Emancipation (contrary to the advice of Henry Grattan) was conceded without any securities at all.

The *Press*, however, rejoices that the *Quarterly* coincides with itself, "that to give battle to the Papacy on Maynooth would be a bad policy for the present time." In a subsequent paper the *Press* discovers another article for the new Conservative programme. Why, it is asked, should not the *Regium Donum* be placed upon a footing of permanence as well as Maynooth?

It is held by the Presbyterians, and admitted by the Parliament, to be the discharge of a bounden duty by the State; and so long as that is the fact, it ought, in common fairness to the Presbyterians of Ireland, to be made a permanent charge on the Imperial revenue.

"What has become of the police?" is a question of pressing interest just now to the metropolitan public, who are reasonably frightened by the thriving condition of the burglar interest. The *Examiner* gives expression to the complaint in its own picturesque fashion—

If your house is robbed, and your head knocked about with a life preserver, or if your neck be embraced by a garotte, be it your consolation, as a good subject, that the eyes of the police were intent on the fanlight of the Pig and Pepper-box, or the Cat and Fiddle. They can't do everything, and the hours of public-houses are before the hours of man in the order of importance.

The more practical and judicial *Spectator*, after pointing out how impossible it is that the policeman should be ubiquitous and all-seeing, hints at a remedy:—

Let any two contiguous beats be combined into one; let one of the two policemen ordinarily stationed within the combined boundary be left free to rove as usual; let the other one be stationed at a certain fixed spot, as near the centre of the beat as possible, there to remain for a definite time. To shelter the man against cold, it might be proper to furnish him with a sentry-box; and evidently it would conduce to the vigilance of both men if they were to relieve each other at rather short intervals. In that case, the whole district would know where a policeman could be found. Should he be called off his post on active duty, his companion would soon come up; and the presence of one policeman in the box would be no proof to the disorderly classes that the companion was not still wandering about the beat. By this arrangement we should combine a certain knowledge where to have the policeman, for the purposes of the honest population, with the advantages of the unforeseen, in the watch over the dishonest.

The Monthly Supplement of the *Spectator* given with its last number contains a valuable analysis of the work done and the votes given by the present House of Commons, with the view of assisting constituencies in the next general election, which will probably take place next year, to form their judgment on the conduct of the individual members and on the character of classes of members. The tables are preceded by the following explanatory statement:—

Five of the most important divisions have been selected as voting-tests of the present members. The divisions are taken in preference from the last session, because they thus afford the latest and the nearest insight into the actual tendencies of the men and into their political relations. The strongest party muster of the session was obtained in support of, or in opposition to, Mr. Whiteside's motion of censure upon the Government for the capitulation of Kars and the conduct of the war; Lord John Russell's scheme of national education, Mr. Spooner's motion for the withdrawal of the Maynooth endowment, Mr. Miall's motion for secularising the revenues of the Irish Church, and Mr. Henry Berkeley's annual motion for the ballot, were, next to the war, subjects of the greatest popular interest. In the columns of the following pages constituencies may see the conduct of all the present members of the House of Commons on these questions, and can frame a better estimate of the tendency and worth of their representatives than would be afforded by any new election-address framed to catch the supposed wishes of the several constituencies.

Coincidentally with the appearance of this list is the publication of the Liberation Society's annual division lists, in the form of a Supplement to the November *Liberator*. It is a comprehensive document, embracing no less than sixteen ecclesiastical divisions, the pairs, in some cases, being also given. We echo the suggestion of the *Journal* which affords this valuable information:—

Most of the votes were probably noticed at the time they were given; but we suggest that they should be now scanned collectively, as furnishing to constituents a ready means of "reckoning up" their members, in respect to questions bearing on the interests of religious liberty. A comparison of this year's lists with those of the last two sessions will also prove both interesting and instructive. It will show, in some cases, the results of pressure wisely applied, and, in others, will remove lingering doubts as to the necessity for displacing existing representatives. It is not unlikely that this may be the last sessional list issued during the existence of the present Parliament; and therefore, we hope that special care will be taken to have our November Supplement in readiness for the next general election.

The necessity of further reform in our institutions is becoming a more frequent topic with the press. The *Spectator* concludes an article on "The next Reform Bill" by a prediction:—

Parliament will continue to decline in efficiency as parties continue to sink. In process of time, the prosperity will be succeeded by a season of adversity: "the belly" will assume its political importance; the discontent of the working classes will become anger; they will assert themselves, claim the extension of the suf-

fringe, and infuse a new vivacity into our political life; or some provident statesman will anticipate that day by another "Reform Bill," and the element of the working classes will be introduced into the electoral body, only with a smile instead of a scowl.

Without expecting that a "Reform Bill" will work the wonders that are always anticipated from every nostrum, we must look forward to it, at all events, as the portal between the present unsatisfying millennium and the next political epoch.

The *Leader* thinks that earnest politicians should "prepare a policy," instead of losing power in isolated movements.

We want a foundation, we want a leading object, and that can be no other than an improvement of our parliamentary institutions. Will Mr. Miall calculate the "work done" during the last ten years in connexion with the Church Establishment? Sir William Clay as to Church-rates? Mr. Berkeley as to the ballot? What better chance have the Jews of entering Parliament than they had in 1850? What way is made by the promoters of public education? Do we gain a step upon our Ministers in the matter of foreign policy? Are our legal reformers satisfied with the results of their collective exertions? Do they who lament the declining efficacy of Parliament believe they have, at present, any chance of enforcing a remedy? Can any Liberal member, however influential, hope to ameliorate the Poor-law? No; Mr. Miall may labour with his face to the East, and Sir William Clay with his face to the West. The annual debate on the ballot may dwindle down to an unanswered speech from Mr. Berkeley, followed by a ministerial majority. Committees may sit, and investigate our continental relations, but nothing will be altered; because, while the Reformers stray along diverging paths, each dwelling on his own infinitesimal project, the Conservatives, including the Whigs, bear down in compact masses.

Further on, our contemporary supplies an answer to himself:—

The Reform Bill was the prolific parent of a hundred practical reforms; another Reform Bill might be the parent of as many more. It would be vain, at this moment, to consider the necessity of such a measure, the public ear being closed to all discussions of the kind; but it is by no means the wrong time to press upon Liberal members of Parliament the adoption of general grounds, upon which they can work in union, and towards a general object.

Foreign and Colonial.

ITALY.

Baron Brenier and Mr. Petre arrived at Marseilles on Saturday evening. Both M. Brenier and Mr. Petre came through Rome. Naples was tranquil; but the Government had taken extraordinary measures (of precaution) on the day of the departure of the ambassadors. General Lanza replaces General Gaeta as governor of Naples.

From Toulon we have a despatch to the following effect: "The squadron does not stir, nevertheless it is taking on board provisions and munitions of war for six months."

The Austrians have evacuated Forli, Faenza, and Imola. The Austrian occupation of the Papal States is now confined to the towns of Bologna and Ancona.

The Piedmontese Chambers are to assemble on the 20th December, but it is thought that the parliamentary session, properly so called, will not commence until January, 1857. The Ministerial newspapers of Sardinia take the side of France in the present contest between France on the one hand, and Austria and England on the other, concerning the evacuation of the Ottoman territories.

THE NEUFCHATEL DIFFICULTY.

We learn from Berne that the English Minister, in the name of his Government, has informed the Federal authority of a proposition, the adoption of which would give a new face to the negotiations of which the question of Neuchâtel is the object. According to this proposition, it will be neither Prussia nor Switzerland that will assume the initiative in the steps to be adopted to settle existing differences, but the Governments of France and England will take on themselves this initiative, on the two parties making known the conditions which appear to them the best calculated to put an end to the existing conflict.

In its sitting at Frankfurt, on Thursday, the German Diet took cognisance of an amendment submitted by Prussia on the Neuchâtel question. The affair was referred to a committee composed of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden, and Darmstadt, and this committee has to-day expressed an opinion in favour of the Prussian propositions.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid denies that the Queen had sent for the Marquis of Viluma to form an Absolutist Ministry because Narvaez refused to bring in a retrospective law against the sale of Church property. The Government will respect the rights of property in the case of the estates of the Church sold before the publication of the decree suspending the sale. The payment of the approaching half-yearly dividend is assured. The Duke of Osuna has been named Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, whose recognition of the rights of Queen Isabella I. is considered as certain. The departure of a Spanish squadron to the Mexican waters to support the Spanish claims in Mexico is soon expected. Espartero it is said means to remain quiet. A free-trade association is in formation at Madrid, and it was expected that the former Minister of Finance, Mon, would put himself at the head of it.

The *Diario* pretends that on the demand of General Serrano, a prosecution will be instituted against a

Paris journal, for having reproduced the attacks of M. Escosura on the Queen.

RUSSIA.

It is stated from St. Petersburg that the report of the Emperor's intention to make a foreign tour this year is not true.

The *Indépendance Belge* gives a rumour to the effect that Russia intends, if the British fleet does not leave the Black Sea immediately, to send two vessels to the mouth of the Bosphorus with the instructions to demand a passage. (?)

Telegraphic accounts from St. Petersburg state, that the weather had become very cold, and that during the past three days there had been six degrees of frost.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, written in a spirit hostile to the English and Austrian pretensions, it is probable that Russia, assuming that the question of Bolgrad is the only one which gives rise to any serious difficulty, is prepared to make concessions on that point, which will take away from Austria and England any excuse for remaining in their positions. In fact, it is represented that they have as good as promised to withdraw at once, if Bolgrad be ceded to Moldavia.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Patrie* says that the Ottoman Ministry, whose resignation the Sultan recently refused to accept, has at length definitively retired, and a new Ministry, with Reschid Pasha at its head, has come into power. For the moment, remarks the *Patrie*, the policy favourable to the continued occupation of the Black Sea and the Principalities by England and Austria has triumphed.

On the 23rd of October it was definitively settled at Constantinople, between the Porte, England, and Austria, that the occupation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities should be prolonged.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 26th, announce that, in reply to a demand made by M. de Boutenief, Admiral Lyons declared that the fleet would remain in the Black Sea until the treaty of Paris should be fulfilled.

The *Morning Post* of Saturday published in a prominent manner the following: "It has been stated, in various quarters, that the Sublime Porte has addressed to our Government a remonstrance against the longer continuance of the British fleet in the Black Sea. We are enabled to state that no such representation has been made by Turkey; and we repeat that until the complete and faithful execution of the Treaty of Paris, the British fleet will not be withdrawn from the Euxine. The points at issue, however, apparently insignificant in themselves, really involve the whole principle for which we engaged in the late war, and of which we obtained the full recognition in the treaty, signed at Paris on the too credulous supposition that it would be honourably fulfilled."

The Constantinople journals have been forbidden to speak of the Ministerial crisis. They announce that a treaty is about to be concluded between Austria and Turkey, for a considerable mutual reduction of the custom-duties between the two empires.

On the 17th, the Austrian garrison at Galatz was reinforced by two regiments of dragoons.

The *Presse* of Constantinople says, that the Turkish Government has resolved to destroy the existing fortifications. In the spring a system of earthworks will be constructed, which will prove of much more service than the old citadel.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent states that on the 14th or 15th October, the Allied Powers forwarded to St. Petersburg a note or notes, in which it was said they must still insist on the cession to Moldavia of the new town of Bolgrad.

AMERICA.

The returns (unofficial) from Pennsylvania indicate that the Democrats have carried the State by no less than 4,000 majority. The *Herald* ascribes the check received by the Fremont party to a variety of flaws in the organisation and discipline of the Republican party itself. The majority of the Fillmore and Donaldson Committee in Pennsylvania had refused to unite with the Fremont party in joint electoral ticket. This would divide the Opposition votes. In Florida the Democratic Governor had been elected by upwards of 4,000 majority.

According to the *Herald*, the Congressional election so far showed a gain of fifty-two members, in ten States, for the Democratic party.

The accounts from Indiana are contradictory. A despatch from Cincinnati gives the Democrats 5,000 majority in seventy-three of the ninety-one counties, while reports from Indianapolis say that the Republican nominee for Governor is elected. Five of the eleven members of Congress are conceded to the Republicans. In Ohio thirteen Republican and five Democratic Congressmen have been certainly elected. The three remaining districts have without doubt chosen Republicans.

There was a grand demonstration of the supporters of Fremont in the river counties, made at Poughkeepsie on the 16th. The weather was propitious, and the attendance very large. The number present is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. There was no end to the music, banners, flags, and other usual accompaniments. Unlike the Democratic celebration at the same place two weeks before, it was a *bonâ fide* mass meeting of the people of the river counties—not a meeting of the New Yorkers imported up there. The people were addressed from the principal stand by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and from the several other stands by ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, Joe Blunt, of New York, and others. The Hon. Charles Sumner had been invited to attend, but was still under medical interdiction.

President Pierce arrived at Washington on the 16th inst. He was received at the railroad station by a large concourse of citizens and the officers of the District of Columbia Regiment, and music and firing of cannon. The Mayor of Washington delivered an address of welcome, to which the President responded in brief, but eloquent terms. The President was accompanied by his suite and Commodore Paulding, Captain Engle, and the Mayor of Washington, and was escorted to the executive mansion by a torchlight procession.

Carpentier, the Northern Railway of France swindler, had been captured near Newburg while in bed at night. He was working on a farm in disguise. A box containing part of the money or valuables embezzled by him has been found hidden in a cellar; amount unknown.

In Kansas 250 emigrants, men, women, and children, had been stopped near the Nebraska line by a deputy marshal, disarmed, and placed under surveillance. To insure their stoppage 700 men, with six pieces of cannon, were drawn up. The property of the emigrants was taken possession of.

The advices from Nicaragua state that Walker had concentrated all his forces at the capital, Granada, before which the allied armies were every day expected to pitch their camp. Several skirmishes had taken place. Recruits were flocking to him from New Orleans. The decree of the Constituent Assembly abolishing slavery had been revoked. At a public dinner Colonel Wheeler, the United States Minister, freely expressed the sympathy which his Government entertained towards Walker. Lieutenant Estelle, a native of Tennessee, had been tried by court-martial and shot for murdering a brother officer. Walker's force is represented as numbering 1,500 Americans. The allies' force was estimated at 3,000. The *Herald* apprehends that it is not impossible that Walker having adopted a new policy—that of slavery—the British squadron may take an opposing attitude.

An important decree has been issued by General Walker of Nicaragua, annulling the old decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, among which was one abolishing slavery in Central America. The effect of this is, that the right to hold slaves is now acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua, and the peculiar institution may therefore be considered as re-established in the republic.

Advices from Mexico to the 9th ult. report that the sales of Church property had realised 5,000,000 dols. There were rumours of an impending revolution, under the influence of the clergy. The last advices hold out little prospect of the country escaping the dismemberment which has long appeared to be approaching. The rebellion of Vidaurri, in the northern provinces, is generally looked upon as paving the way to the total separation of those districts, which, it is said, will first form a small and nominally independent Government, and will ultimately be annexed to the American Union, after the manner of Texas, as an additional slave State. Meanwhile, however, General Comfórt and his Cabinet had succeeded in repressing in some degree the hostility of Congress, and many useful reforms were attempted, although without such discretion as would give hope of their permanence.

Later advices from Havannah report that a formidable Spanish fleet was fitting out to enforce the claims of that country against Mexico, the previous report of the adjustment of this difficulty being erroneous. Spain was about to send an army from Havannah to St. Domingo, for the purpose of operating against the Republican movements for the freedom of the Dominicans from the rule of the Haytien black Government. Five thousand muskets were ready to be sent to the Spanish Consul at St. Domingo.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Two great afflictions have fallen upon India with respect to domestic affairs—the cholera and floods. From the Punjab to the valley of the Ganges nothing but tales of loss of life and property and universal suffering are heard. The cholera broke out in Agra in May last, and in a few months slew upwards of 16,000 people. Thence it struck the native cities of Rajbootana, Bhurtpore, Kurnaul, Ferozepore, and finally concentrated its strength on the cantonment of Meer. One-third of the European artillery perished in a fortnight. Men died two hours after seizure. No certain statistics have yet been published, but a very moderate calculation gives the total loss of life at upwards of 90,000 persons.

With respect to the floods, a correspondent writes:—The rains this year have been universally severe. The downpour in Afghanistan was unprecedented, and in August its effects began to be visible. The torrent of water which at this season rolls down the water system of the Indus gradually increased, then overtopped the banks, and then burst on the plains with a force which swept whole towns from the face of the earth. The cantonment of Naoshera, only half built, was carried away. The great cantonment of Dehra-Ghazee Khan was totally ruined, the sun-burnt bricks of the building melting in the flood. The bund, or dyke, which defends Leia, burst, and Leia has disappeared. The loss of life has not been in proportion, 4,000 or 5,000 villagers not counting for much in India, but the destruction of property is incalculable.

The Governor-General continues at Calcutta. The subscriptions for the West Loan had not been filled up. Canton Imperialists admit that their forces have sustained serious and repeated defeats by the rebels in the adjoining province of Kwang-si, and reinforcements were being sent daily. The *North China Herald* of August 16 thus sums up the present position in China:—

Three points appear to be established by a variety of concurrent testimony.

1. That over a region, equal in extent and population

to some of the most powerful states of Europe, the people have discarded the Manchu costume, and reverted to that of the Ming dynasty.

2. In a portion, if not the whole of that extensive territory, the people pay taxes for the support of the Nanking Government; and

3. That, by the establishment of examinations, they have the privilege of competing for literary honours and civil office.

Whence it is obvious that the revolutionists are, and have a right to be, regarded as a Government *de facto*. In its administration the military code no doubt predominates; but there are already distinct traces of a civil organisation; and having existed for more than three years, from the time it planted itself in the capitals of Kiang-su, Anhwy, and Hoopih, as an organised resistance of the Chinese to the Manchu sovereignty; and having too in the meantime greatly extended its boundaries and consolidated its strength, if the way of access to its capital were not blockaded by an imperial squadron, we might even now acknowledge its independence, without violating neutrality, or transgressing the limits of historical precedent.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney papers have been received to the 4th August. The discovery of new and rich diggings at Rocky River and Stony Creek, near the town of Bathurst—which place has been deserted for the goldfields—had caused a complete panic. They were rushing in hundreds from the older diggings to the new El Dorado, which we need not be surprised at when we are gravely assured, on credible authority, that one party secured 300 ounces, and another 160 ounces in the course of one afternoon. Many thousands were on the newly discovered treasure spot, and among the number 2,000 Chinese.

The following summary of Melbourne intelligence is extracted from the *Melbourne Age* of Aug. 5. This intelligence, it appears, was brought to Bombay by the Ellen Bates, and thence forwarded to England via the overland mail:—"We are now on the eve of a general election—the first under the new Constitution. The new Parliament is expected to meet in October. The character of the Lower House will be decidedly Democratic; but anything like extreme tendencies in that direction is not to be apprehended. The yield of gold for this last month has been rather under than over the usual monthly average. Business is sound and steady, and in consequence of judicious exports from the home country, no longer exhibits those violent fluctuations which were formerly the characteristic of the Melbourne trade.

A meeting has been held in behalf of the Nightingale Fund, at which his Excellency the Acting Governor presided. He headed the list with 100*l*, and several other large sums were then and there subscribed. Similar meetings have been held in Sydney and Hobart Town; at the latter place it was resolved to limit the subscription to one guinea a-piece, so as to make it as universal as possible.

A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in and around Adelaide at about a quarter past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 25th of June. It was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound which lasted for several seconds, and gave the idea of thunder underground. From the numerous letters published in the Adelaide papers, from persons resident in town and the suburban districts, it seems to have extended over a wide range.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THREATENED KAFFIR WAR.

Papers from the Cape to 21st Aug. report that the frontier is once more threatened by the unquiet bands of Caffres who hold the territory beyond the colonial settlements. It is said officially that there is no immediate danger, and that preparations have been made to extinguish the earliest spark of revolt; but it appears that throughout great part of Kaffirland, and principally in the region beyond the Kei, a prophet, or wizard doctor, named Umhlakaza, has possessed the people with the belief that a great natural and political revolution is at hand. The dead are to rise, both man and beast, lost friends are to revisit the earth, and slain cattle to be restored many-fold. The country which has passed into the possession of the white man is to revert to its original lords, while English and Dutch will be swept from the face of the earth. This fanatic or impostor is, we learn, the companion of Kreli, the acknowledged Chief of the Kaffir tribes, and the real reason why he orders them to slay their cattle is that they may be driven by starvation to invade the British territory for the sake of carrying off our cattle. Whether the Prophet be the adviser or the tool of the Chief does not appear; but it is said that between them they are sapping the allegiance of the other chiefs, who dread to disobey the Prophet or are tempted by his promises. Sandilli and Kama, whose names are well known in connexion with the border warfare of the colony, were still faithful to the British Government, but how long their allegiance would hold was, of course, uncertain. Meantime, the fanatical tribes were preparing for the catastrophe, which they believed to be at hand. Many were destroying their cattle in accordance with the bidding of the wise man Umhlakaza. Others were busy making assegais, with which they believe they are to exterminate their enemies, though, as a local paper observes, the prophecy in this case may be due to the fact that the native stores of powder and lead are running short. At King William's Town war was considered imminent. The authorities were, however, fully prepared. The Kaffir police was disarmed, the pickets doubled, the soldiers kept in quarters after dark, the town fully fortified, and the redoubts occupied by the 73rd Regiment. According to report, the Caffres believed that a trumpet was to sound at the full moon, when all the great changes

were to take place. The white men were to be swept away, and the dead to arise after the second day's fight. From the superstition and excitement of the tribes it was expected that the war, if it commenced, would be long and bloody. On the other hand, it is said that certain races, as the Gaikas and Tambookies, had no sympathy with "the doctor" and his disciples, and were buying up the stock which the other Kaffirs were abandoning. Yet the colony was suffering by anticipation the horrors of war. Farms were being deserted, and the farmers flying from the frontier with their families and stock. The inhabitants were organising themselves into regiments and rifle corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, who has had the experience of two Kaffir wars, has been appointed to the command at Fort Peddie. The 6th Regiment had been sent up to the frontier. In short, the authorities seem to have done all in their power.

Since this information, the steamer Imperator, which took troops to Algoa Bay, has arrived with advices to Sept. 21. A series of governmental reports and minutes had been published, showing that the excitement among the natives and the warlike demonstrations had arisen from the prophecies of Umhlakaza, the great native "medicine man," who had originated the idea, which soon became a national belief, that the Great Spirit was about to restore all their lost friends, cattle, and country, and that all enemies and strangers would be swept away. The disaffected natives, under this delusion, had killed their cattle, believing that everything would be restored to them again. Kreli, the paramount chief, had adopted this new doctrine, with which he aroused his people. The Gaikas, a powerful tribe, wavered for a time, but had not shown symptoms of absolute revolt. Kama, the most enlightened of the local chiefs, and others, had harangued their tribes, and dissipated the day-dreams raised by Umhlakaza. A statement that a warlike meeting of the chiefs had been held, had been officially contradicted. Several chiefs, who were stated to have been at the meeting, were at the time, with the government authorities, in their own districts. Umhlakaza's influence was on the decline, but other "prophets" were springing up.

The Cape Town Mail of the 2nd September congratulates the Government upon the energetic measures which had been adopted, and which had had a tendency to subdue the warlike demonstrations of the Kaffirs, and showing that in numerous parts of British Caffraria, the natives were parting with their weapons for the purpose of obtaining implements of husbandry. It concludes by indulging in a hope that the Kaffir difficulty is about to be permanently overcome.

The arrival of the German Legion was looked forward to with pleasure by the colonists, who had intimated their desire of meeting them with open arms.

A rifle corps had been formed at Port Elizabeth. The Governor-General had contributed 1,000*l*. towards the erection of the Provincial Hospital at that place.

The Governor-General was to leave for British Caffraria on the 23rd August, having first invested Lieut.-General Jackson with the dignity of K.C.B.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

From Buffalo we learn that seventy-two vessels are now on their way from Chicago and Milwaukee for that port, laden with 1,062,647 bushels of grain.

The subject of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter and policy, and the opening up of its territory for settlement, is still matter of discussion in the Canadian press, and we believe the demand for opening up the territory to settlers from Canada, will become a popular one.—*Montreal Gazette*.

A Frenchman, just arrived off Havre from the Brazils, is in haste to land, and he got into a pilot-boat; in doing so he dropped into the sea a casket of diamonds, valued at 200,000 francs. A buoy was placed at the spot, and a diver is employed in endeavouring to recover the casket.

St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, had suffered terribly from cholera. Out of a population of 1,200, 800 persons had died, principally males. The bodies of the dead had to be burnt in the public square, in the absence of means to inter them. The steamer was coaled by women.

The Austrian nobility exhibit great eagerness to have their sons educated by Jesuits: it is surmised that this arises from the fact that the Jesuits are now all-powerful in Austria, and the nobles expect that they will advance the interests of their pupils when they enter the world.

The Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at Carlsbad from Berlin. The Lord President of the Council contemplates a residence of about a month at Carlsbad, and will then return to London.

The result of the mania for taking shares in new undertakings at Hamburg is becoming now apparent in the number of shares forfeited for not paying up the calls for the second and third instalments. Thus the North German Bank publishes a list of no fewer than 722 such shares, each of 500 marks banco; the Rhenish Railroad Company, 455 shares; the Bank of Thuringia, 336; the Minerva (a mining company in Silesia), 20 shares of 1,000 dollars each; the Werra Railroad Company, 83; the Gera Bank, 76; and the Leipziger Bank of Credit, 137 shares.

A letter from Berne of the 28th ult. states that the English Minister, in the name of his Government, has communicated to the superior executive Federal authority a proposition for the settlement of the question of Neuchâtel.

The rumour that Count Walewski is to have the Polish estates of his family restored to him is again

in circulation, and well-informed Russians are of opinion that the question is being mooted. A person of rank, who was in Moscow during the coronation, relates that the Russians always spoke of M. de Morny—behind his back—as of a fortunate speculator.—*Vienna Letter*.

A letter from Switzerland says, there is nothing wanting to complete the Concordat between Wurtemberg and the Holy See, but the ratification by the Pope and the King, the negotiations having terminated satisfactorily.

The cold, which has begun to make itself felt here during the last few days, is still sharper in Belgium. At Antwerp the other night there was a sharp frost, the ditches round the city being covered with a thin coat of ice.

There are rumours at Vienna of a loan about to be contracted by the Austrian Government, and of an extensive recruitment of the army over all parts of the Empire.

The earthquake felt at Malta seems to have caused great alarm in many parts of the Mediterranean coast, and it appears to have been more sensibly felt in the interior than in the seaport towns of the neighbouring island of Sicily. In Naples the shocks were severe and of long duration, and so likewise in Calabria; but it appears to have been generated in Asia Minor or in Syria, as, indeed, has been generally the case when phenomena of this nature having any degree of intensity have been felt in Malta; with which countries, rather than with the nearer land of Sicily, Malta in this respect corresponds. At Rhodes the shock was so violent that fifty houses and the celebrated tower are reported to have been razed to the ground in the town, and many others seriously injured, while the village of Trianda is in ruins, with a deplorable loss of life. Alexandria also felt it, and in Cairo 200 houses were thrown down, and the remainder were nearly all damaged. The vast population had encamped outside the city. The shock was felt at Smyrna and in many of the islands of the Levant.

Further intelligence from Dr. Livingstone announces that he is on his way home to England. The presence of this distinguished African explorer at the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, on the 13th instant, is looked forward to with much interest. He has determined the geography of South Africa by astronomical observations, along a track extending from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of the Continent, about equidistant from either coast, to within ten degrees of the equator. Turning westward near that parallel, he reached Loanda on the west coast; and now he has successfully retraced his steps to about eighteen degrees south latitude, and extended his discoveries along the great river Zambesi, which he has traced to its mouth at Quilimane, on the east coast. On his journey to Loanda he was followed by a party of natives belonging to the Makololos, under the Chief Sekelutu, who have thus been taught the way to the west coast with a view to commerce. The successful return of this party, with accounts of the extraordinary sights which they had witnessed at Loanda—the great sea, immense ships, stones that burn, &c., inspired another party of the same people with the determination to accompany the traveller to Quilimane, where they will await the doctor's return in 1857, to lead them back to their chief Sekelutu. One of the native headmen was to have accompanied Dr. Livingstone to England, but such was the effect of a constant succession of novelties and wonders upon the stalwart African, that he unhappily became insane, and though an excellent swimmer, deliberately sought a watery grave.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Free-soil journals of New York no longer dispute the decided victory of the Democrats in the Pennsylvania election. The *Tribune* says: "The last report from Pennsylvania leaves no doubt of the Buchanan majority at the State election. The State ticket of that party is chosen by some 5,000 majority in between 400,000 and 500,000 votes. That majority can be overcome at the Presidential election just at hand. We do not say that it will be. Thousands of votes were polled illegally by the winning party. They may or may not be able to repeat the operation. On the other hand, there are thousands of Quakers and other quiet citizens who will vote for President who did not vote at the State election. On at least two former occasions the gains to our side between the State and the Presidential election were amply large enough to secure us a triumph now. It may be so again."

The *New York Daily Times* learns, from very good authority, that the Quakers took no part in the late election, and did not go to the polls at all. There cannot be less than 20,000 of them who will vote for Fremont in September. There are at least as many Germans, whom it was unreasonable to expect to vote the American ticket, which was the only one then in nomination, but three-fourths of whom will vote against the extension of slavery, and in favour of Fremont. The journal expresses its belief that with a vigorous and energetic personal canvass of the whole State, the Pennsylvania vote for Fremont may be secured by 15,000 majority. The fact is, Pennsylvania has never voted alike at her State elections and in the Presidential contests immediately succeeding. In 1840 she elected the democratic State ticket at the October election by a majority of several thousand; yet in November following she gave Harrison her electoral vote. In 1848 she elected a Whig governor by less than a thousand; in November she gave Taylor over 13,000 majority. It is calculated that Fremont can afford to lose Indiana, New Jersey, and California, if

he carries Pennsylvania. But what his chances are of carrying either of these three States, it is not easy now to say.

The *New York Herald*, however, refuses these consolations, and admits that "the victory of Buchanan and a democratic majority in Congress sweep at once to the winds and to oblivion all the efforts of the North in reference to slavery, and all their aims with regard to its non-extension. It will confirm and inaugurate the doctrine of the Ostend manifesto, and proclaim to the world that the Government of the United States, with the full and deliberate sanction of the people, was prepared to wrest Cuba from its rightful owners."

The *Journal of Commerce* computes, that, should the following States, which it classes as doubtful—New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maryland—go for Fremont, they would swell his number of electoral votes only to 122, which is 27 less than the number necessary to elect him. On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan has 174 electoral votes, or 25 more than the number necessary to elect him, without counting any of the 65 doubtful votes. But, giving him half of them, which is fair, he would have a total of 206½, or 57½ more than the number necessary to elect him.

The *Herald* thus states the present position and future prospects of the Free State party: "The political revolution which was generated in 1853, and continued to increase and swell with astounding strides for nearly three years, has met with a counter revolution, which is first evidenced in the recent elections in the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and which throws the whole contest into a more entangled condition than we remember to have witnessed at any Presidential contest for thirty years. The last returns from Pennsylvania seem to indicate that the democrats have carried the State by not less than four thousand majority; while the telegraphic accounts from Indiana give the governor, lieutenant-governor, and Legislature all to the democracy. These returns are not absolutely reliable, and may be largely modified by further intelligence; but there is enough in the results already before us to show that a most prodigious effort has been made by the democracy, both North and South, to create a counter-revolution in their favour, and to stem back the tide of which the first rolling waves overwhelmed them at the late elections in Maine, Iowa, and Vermont. Unexampled efforts have been made, both by speakers and writers, in the North as well as the South, to work upon the national feeling of the commercial classes in the Central States. One after another Southern democratic governors, democratic senators, and democratic office-holders under the general government, have been prompted to threaten the North with disunion in case of the defeat of the democratic candidate; no consideration of decency, of loyalty, of common respect for the North, was allowed to interfere with the business of bullying the northern merchants into the support of Mr. Buchanan. No doubt to us the threats of disunion, the talk of civil war, and forced marches on Washington, appear very poor and sorry stuff; but no matter how sorry and absurd they were, they indicated a diseased state of the public mind in the South; and that diseased state of mind was enough to alarm the commercial classes in the Central States, where nearly all the commercial interests of the country are concentrated. To this cause we must undoubtedly ascribe the sudden check of the popular revolution, and the recent probable victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Those, however, are mere skirmishes—the preliminaries of the great battle to be fought on the first Tuesday in November. The moral effect of the recent elections will tell in favour of Mr. Buchanan and the democracy, and it will be felt more especially in the Central States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois—all except, perhaps, Ohio. If, at the great onset of next month, the administration and democracy can follow up the advantage they have already gained, and bring their whole forces to bear with vigour upon these Central States, they may probably carry them all, and thus not only elect Buchanan triumphantly, but also elect a majority of Congress, pledged in support of the views and principles embraced by the democracy in the present contest."

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

The *Times* emphatically contradicts a telegraphic despatch in the *Post* of Friday, to the effect, that "the English expedition against Persia will probably not proceed to the Persian Gulf, the Shah having, it is said, yielded to the demands of Great Britain." The *Times* "cannot understand the object which led to the publication of this telegraphic message," and, in proof of its inaccuracy, points to a letter among the military intelligence from Bombay, giving "authentic information relative to the preparation of the naval part of the expedition intended for Persia."—"We are very busy, and our days fully occupied in fitting out an expedition for the Persian Gulf. It is a formidable armament, and will include (followers and all) 11,000 men and 1,200 horses (exclusive of seamen and marines), 30 transports, 15 steamers of war, four of them carrying ten 68-pounders and four from 2 to 4 ditto; two sloops of 18 32-pounders each; two schooners of 2 guns each, 25 cwt. 32-pounders; 10 heavy gun-boats, carrying two 7½-inch howitzers each. It is not settled who is to command this powerful fleet, but there is no doubt that the Government here will wish Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leek to take it; and right well it will be for the result, we all think, if he does—a more energetic man or gallant officer never was shelved by the Home Admiralty. What a farce is the fact, that, while Sir Henry has been most actively and indefatigably engaged for some years as Commander-in-Chief of the whole Indian navy, and at work with

unflinching zeal day and night, when necessary, in the discharge of his duties, he stands on the list of the Royal Navy as an Admiral unfit to be actively employed in that service! Our dockyard and harbour show an amount of efficiency and activity none at home ever surpassed."

The *Bombay Times* reports that "arrangements for the despatch of the Persian Gulf expedition continue to go vigorously forward, though few believe that it will ever sail. About 16,000 tons of shipping have in all been taken up, and are now in full pay at a pound a ton per month. The arrangements seem suited for about five thousand men, and the regiments and commanding officers, expected a few days hence to be under orders, are already freely mentioned. Brigadier-General Stalker takes command; Major Pope or Captain Gordon proceeds at the head of the commissariat; Major Barr, who accompanies his corps (2nd Europeans), acts as paymaster; Dr. Mackenzie becomes head of the medical department. The impression appears to be that the occasion of the Shah's violation of the treaty of 1853, which bound him not to interfere with the affairs of Afghanistan, or to threaten Herat, will be taken advantage of for our permanent establishment somewhere in the Gulf."

The East Indian squadron was to set sail for the Persian Gulf in the beginning of October. The taking of Bushire was deemed unavoidable; afterwards the English will penetrate into the province of Schiras. The Persians continued the siege of Herat in spite of these demonstrations, and were fortifying the environs, which they already have taken. They had beaten the Affghans, and made 6,000 prisoners(?)

A NEW FIELD FOR FEMALE LABOUR.

On Thursday evening Mr. John Bennett delivered a lecture at the Literary Institution, Vauxhall, opened by the London and South-Western Railway Company. After a most elaborate exposition of the construction of a watch, which secured the undivided attention of his audience for above one hour, Mr. Bennett proceeded to notice the claims which our unpaid and under-paid female population have in the attention of philanthropists and wealthier capitalists, and in the course of his remarks observed, "That for years the condition and miseries of our working female population have forced themselves upon the attention of the public. However hard the condition of working-men might be in certain overcrowded trades, still their privations were small compared with their sisters in toil. Thomas Hood, in his celebrated 'Song of the Shirt,' produced a deep sympathy in thousands of hearts, on behalf of the thousands of sufferers whose wrongs his poem so feelingly depicted. Public and private charity has done much to alleviate their distress and redress their wrongs, but this has been insufficient. Emigration has been suggested as a remedy to lessen the surplus female labour of our country, but this has been found too unnatural to admit of general adoption, and very frequently entirely impossible. Mr. Bennett asks, why not find more work for those whose wants are so pressing, and who in too many cases are starving for want of labour? Is it not unnatural that women should work half as long again as men for one-fifth of the remuneration? and yet this is the fact, simply because the few employments open to women are so overwhelmed with applicants begging to be employed, that any payment will supply a room however bare—a meal however scanty—and this is accepted in preference to the Union or starvation. In America, nine-tenths of the composers' work is done by female hands. In the New York Bible Societies' establishments the whole of the work is done by women. In the north of Germany, large numbers of females are employed in banks and large commercial houses. And even in Paris, female labour is employed much more generally than in England."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

There has been another murder in Tipperary. On Sunday evening, as Michael Kenna was returning from the village of Emly, towards Duncummin, where he lived, says the *Clonmel Chronicle*, he was waylaid by a man, who struck him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and then escaped across the fields. The skull was fractured in various places, and when the unfortunate man was found he was bleeding profusely, and lying on the roadside. Medical assistance was promptly procured, but he sank rapidly, and died on Monday evening. No arrest has yet taken place.

The utter carelessness some persons exhibit when using or handling gunpowder is incredible. Last week, a maker of fireworks at Rastcliffe, near Huddersfield, one Shaw, was sitting in a back room with his wife, son, grandniece, and daughter all engaged in making up squibs, and crackers, &c. A heap of some twenty pounds of loose powder was on the table, and two tallow candles were placed close by with a basin of water at Shaw's hand to drop in the snuffs! Of course an explosion occurred; it would have been a miracle if one had not. The whole of the persons were severely burnt, and the poor little grandniece died from her injuries the same night. At the ordinary inquiry a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

On Friday evening, some impudent thief committed a robbery at the residence of Mr. Pashley, Q.C., the Assistant-Judge, in Manchester-square, in the following manner: He presented an official-looking letter, and said he was to wait for an answer. As the bell rang, the footman was bringing the tea-service downstairs, and he placed it on a table in the hall while he went to the door. He took the letter upstairs to Mr. Pashley, and when he came down the man was gone; so were the teaspoons, the sugar-tongs,

teapot and sugar-basin, and an umbrella. The thief got clear away.

A murder was committed at Shrewsbury on Wednesday night. A man named Hollis quarrelled with a woman, one Ann Usher, with whom he cohabited. One Bromley, a labourer, interfered, and Hollis struck him a blow with a knife just under the region of the heart. Bromley fell dead without uttering a word. Hollis has been arrested.

Kingsland is now added to the outlying parts of London that are given up a prey to burglars and highwaymen. Last week, Mr. Rowlett had a desperate struggle with a burglar, Thomas Williams, whom he found in his brother's house, in Grange-road, Kingsland. After inflicting serious wounds on Mr. Rowlett's head with a crowbar, the ruffian was captured by persons in the neighbourhood, together with another man supposed to be his companion. A correspondent of the *Times* says: There have been within the last few weeks in this neighbourhood (De Beauvoir-town) no less than three or four burglaries and highway robberies, but in neither case has any capture been made. A tradesman's shop was stripped of all the valuable goods it contained—silks and other bulky articles, which must have required removing in cabs or a cart, but the thieves got clear off with their booty. You may not see a policeman pass your house once an hour in this "quiet neighbourhood." In another suburb, Brompton, the prevailing crime is highway robbery, favoured by dark roads and inefficient police.

The increase of crime, from drunkenness and ignorance, is alluded to by the Chaplain of Manchester Gaol in his annual report. He writes: "Last year, out of 2,114 individuals committed, there are 1,148, or more than half, set down as 'idle and drunken.' Out of 2,114 individuals committed in the course of the year, 1,319 could not read, and 523 could read imperfectly—in fact, only reading by a painful and laborious effort—so that it turns up that there are nearly 2,000 out of 2,114 persons the majority of whom could not read at all, and the minority hardly. I am aware that this does not account altogether for crime. I know that there are many honest workmen who cannot read or write; but, to say the least, in the absence, it may be of daily work or a comfortable home, or the little resources of a book or a paper to wile away an hour or two before bedtime, there is a great temptation to the illiterate to throw himself into the beer-house for companionship and talk."

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court life has been very quiet during the past week. On Wednesday, the visitors left. On Friday, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, left Windsor at six o'clock in the evening by the Great Western Railway for London, and went to the Princess's Theatre, returning at a quarter before eleven. On Monday, the Duchess and the Duke of Brabant arrived at Windsor about a quarter before twelve o'clock. Prince Albert met the illustrious visitors at the railway station, and accompanied them to the Castle. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin and Lieut. Cowell, left Windsor in the afternoon for the Continent *via* Dover. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour and Mr. Gibbs, accompanied Prince Alfred to Dover, and returned yesterday.

Mr. William J. Garnett, of Bleasdale Tower, has issued an address to the freemen and electors of the borough of Lancaster, offering himself as a candidate for their suffrages, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Greene, at the close of the present Parliament.

Dr. Kane's visit to England, at the present moment, is for the sole purpose of placing his services at the disposal of Lady Franklin, in pursuance of the generous offer he some time since made to her, to command a private Arctic expedition, should our Government not send to complete the search.

The *Globe* says: "It is stated, and it believes not without foundation, that General Sir Alexander Woodford will be the new Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Sir Edward Blakeney succeeding to the Governorship."

Mr. James Wilson, M.P. for Westbury, has, it is said, been offered the post of Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, the salary of which is 2,000*l.* a year, and though he at first hesitated, there is now little doubt that he will accept the offer.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* announces that the heads of all the Medical Corporations of England, Scotland, and Ireland have at last agreed upon the terms of a New Medical Reform Bill. The proposals for the bill are given at length in our medical contemporary.

Sir Benjamin Hall has returned to London from Llanover, South Wales.

Sir James Stephen is expected to deliver a lecture on the 10th inst. to the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association, on the "Comus" of Milton.

Difficulties appear to have sprung up in the way of finding a representative in Parliament for the ancient city of Lincoln. Viscount Goderich was asked to become a candidate, but he prefers remaining member for Huddersfield. Mr. D'Eyncourt, who for many years represented Lambeth, has also been invited, but at present says neither "yea" nor "nay." Meanwhile, the Liberal electors have had a general meeting, and have adopted the following resolution: "That this meeting deeply regrets that any individual electors should have taken the liberty of inviting gentlemen to offer themselves as candidates for the city of Lincoln in the place of Mr. Seeley, who has so recently retired; and further, they consider the publication of the replies of those gentlemen to be detrimental to

the interests of the Liberal electors, and most unjustifiable."

Major-General Williams qualified, at the last Sandwich Sessions, as a magistrate for the Liberties of the Cinque Ports.

The banquet to the Crimean soldiers in Edinburgh took place on Friday, in the Corn Exchange there. The event passed off with the most brilliant success. The hall was magnificently decorated, and the entertainment was of a most satisfactory character. The chair was taken by the Lord Provost, supported by the Earl of Elgin, Viscount Melville, Sir John M'Neill, and colonels of the regiments in garrison. There were about 1,100 military guests, 400 civilians, besides 500 ladies, in the galleries. The speeches were animated and appropriate. The toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, and the utmost order prevailed throughout. The company separated at ten o'clock.

It is stated authoritatively, that nothing has recently occurred which can have given rise to the rumour of the resignation of the Bishop of Norwich.

The Ambassador of France left town on Sunday, on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiègne.

Colonel Turr, whose arrest by the Austrians, last year, in Wallachia, will be remembered, and who is now in England, has been refused a passport by Lord Clarendon, which he had applied for. Colonel Turr wanted to go to Constantinople.

Miscellaneous News.

Some of the costly ornaments used at the late Dublin Crimean banquet having, through inadvertence, got into the hands of children, one poor child died from having eaten a portion of them.

Her Majesty's Government have presented a gold chronometer to Captain Champion, of the United States' packet ship *Victoria*, as a token of their high sense of his meritorious conduct towards the crew of the British barque *Rose*.

At a meeting of the Oxford Town-Council, last week, it was unanimously agreed that the next mayor, who will be elected on the 10th instant, be recommended not to take the usual oath of submission to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

The Clonmel creditors of the Tipperary Bank have held a meeting and appointed a committee to ascertain the real position of affairs, as they are very unwilling to accept of any compromise, if the shareholders can really pay in full.

The once popular London Mechanics' Institution, founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, has been in considerable straits since his decease. It has now only 363 members; at one time it had 1,300. It appeals to the public to aid it by an increase of members.

The Treasury and the Board of Trade have authorised the exhibition at Manchester of the purchases made for 12,000*l.* from the Bernal Collection of Mediaeval Art. The purchases respectively made by the British Museum, and by the Department of Science and Art, will be brought together for this purpose.

A section of the West-end of London and Crystal Palace Railway was opened for traffic on Thursday. The line extends from the railway-station of the Palace to Wandsworth Common—four miles and three-quarters in length. It passes under the Palace by a tunnel.

The magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire have held another meeting, to forward the scheme for establishing a rural police. A memorial, explaining the plan, is to be submitted to the Home Secretary. The committee appointed by the magistrates to organise the police has been constituted a police committee.

The bodies of four miners have been recovered from the Bryn Mally colliery, which was suddenly flooded while the men were at work. There are no hopes that the nine other colliers still missing are alive—no doubt, they all died from suffocation. A subscription has been opened for the families of the sufferers, and 800*l.* has been already collected.

There was an accident, last week, at the Art Treasures Palace, Manchester, through the giving way of an arch; one man killed, and seven injured. The ironwork, which was progressing most rapidly, was not destroyed or damaged, with the exception of one pillar adjoining the wall. The loss by the accident is estimated not to exceed 100*l.*

On Monday the Lord Mayor Elect entertained the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and officers of the Corporation of London, and a distinguished party of private friends, at dinner, at the London Tavern. Among the guests were General Sir W. F. Williams, of Kara, Bart., M.P.; General Sir George Pollock, General Tucker, General Storks, Colonel Sir William Rawlinson, and other distinguished persons.

The Royal Surrey Gardens Company, at a meeting on Wednesday, declared a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year. In the course of the proceedings, allusions to the late accident led to a statement, that, compared with some public buildings, the hall possesses extraordinary facilities for exit: the ground-floor could be emptied in forty seconds, if people went out in an orderly way; a disorderly rush would kill people even at the steps by the Duke of York's Column. The recommendation of the Coroner's Jury for improving the staircases is to be carried out.

On Tuesday evening a grand concert was given at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, at which Sims Reeves and other distinguished vocalists sang. A party of six ladies of rank and fortune, residents of Lymington, about twenty miles from Southampton, attended the concert. The party set out for home in an omnibus specially hired for the occasion, but the driver of the vehicle mistook his road, and at Test-

wood, a few miles from Southampton, he drove into the river. The ladies, in their concert dresses, were up to their necks in water, and narrowly escaped death. One of the horses of the omnibus was drowned.

The St. Pancras ratepayers held a meeting on Wednesday to consider the recent enormous expenditure for the maintenance of the poor and other local purposes. It appears that the newly-elected vestry had proposed to increase the expenditure some 6,500*l.* per annum, that they were now 11,500*l.* in debt, and that they were still carrying out a most ill-judged and pernicious system of jobbery in the management and expenditure of the rates. Various resolutions in support of the Ratepayers' Association—formed to check an injudicious expenditure of the rates—and reprobating the conduct of the present vestry, were proposed and unanimously passed before the meeting separated.

Mr. H. J. Turner, of Richmond, Yorkshire, thus reports in the *Times* on the harvest of 1856. He declares, that, after a very careful examination of the crops over a great extent of land, and aided by information derived from practical agriculturists in different parts of the kingdom, he has come to the conclusion that the wheat crop of this year will, in round numbers, exceed that of 1855 by at least 2,000,000 qrs. He is also persuaded, that, as the grain gets into better condition, prices will recede a little, though he thinks low prices cannot be looked for this year. Beef, mutton, and bacon, he justly observes, are high in price, and he sees no likelihood of their being much lower. He does not consider the turnips of the whole kingdom as more than half a crop.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, held on Wednesday, a letter was read from William Brown, Esq., M.P. (who had, some time ago, offered 6,000*l.* towards the erection of a suitable building for the Free Library and Museum), stating that he understood that the estimate for the building, according to the plans adopted ("Con Amore," the design of Mr. Allom, of London) would exceed the sum voted by the Council (20,000*l.*) by about 12,000*l.*, in which case he would have no objection to furnish one-half, or a second 6,000*l.*, provided the corporation would vote the remaining half. The different speakers on the subject highly complimented Mr. Brown for his munificent donation, and the Town Clerk was directed to convey to him the thanks of the Council, and inform him that his letter would receive every attention at their hands.

We have already noticed the granting of an interdict by Mr. Steele, Sheriff-Substitute of Dumbar-tonshire, restraining the editor of the *Dumbarton Herald* from printing a report of evidence taken in the Small Debt Court of Dumbar-ton, in an action of damages for libel, raised by the superintendent of police there, against the newspaper in question, until the case was decided. The case was referred to the Sheriff-Principal of the county, Mr. Hunter, who on Tuesday pronounced the following interlocutor: "The sheriff having resumed consideration of the cause, sustains the defences, recalls the interdict, and dismisses the application; finds the pursuer liable in expenses; appoints an account thereof to be lodged, and remits the same to the auditor of court to report, and decerns." To this interlocutor is appended a full note, explanatory of the Sheriff's views on the question.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce Deputy sent to represent the Chamber at the Free-Trade Congress, recently held in Brussels, made his report to the board of directors last week. He represents the spirit which animated the proceedings to have been admirable, and nothing seemed to be wanting to a successful diffusion of the principles of free trade throughout Europe if the resolutions adopted at the close of the Congress be enforced with energy. The term assigned for the duration of the Congress was found to be too short to admit of a full development of the benefits believed as certain to attend a universal adoption of free trade; but the speeches made by gentlemen from various countries asserted that the principle had taken root extensively, and only needed cultivation. The written communications made to the Congress were so numerous that it was impossible to read them in detail, and it was therefore resolved that a history of the proceedings of the Congress, and to contain these documents, should be forthwith prepared.

The first session of the Council of University College for the academical year was held on Saturday last. A vote of thanks was then passed to John Hibbert, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, for his donation of 100*l.*, lately presented for the hospital—the third of the same amount within twelve months, and making, with former gifts, 400*l.* The council received the report of the examiners for the Andrews scholarships for the best proficients in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, recommending Mr. J. Maurice Solomon for the first and Mr. Percy Greg for the second scholarship, and commended the examination passed by Mr. Alexander Waugh Young. A letter from Mr. Greg, intimating that he could not hold the second scholarship, was read. The first scholarship (100*l.*) was awarded to Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon; the second (60*l.*) to Mr. Alexander Waugh Young. The examiners for the council, besides the professors of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, were Robert Baldwin Hayward, Esq., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vice Principal of University College, Durham, for mathematics; and for classics, John C. Addyes Scott, A.M., Fellow of University College, London.

The arrivals and departures at Ramsgate, by steam-boat, during the past season, have been about 135,000 persons.

Law, Police, &c.

"STICKING IT ON."—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, George Fossey, a timber-merchant, and William Neary, formerly clerk to Mr. Walker, the corrugated iron manufacturer, were tried for conspiring to defraud Mr. Walker. Neary had already been convicted of embezzling small sums belonging to Mr. Walker. The particulars of the charge against Mr. Fossey have been mentioned before. It was alleged that he had conspired with Neary to charge Mr. Walker for more timber than he supplied to him, Neary certifying that the accounts were correct, and thus getting them accepted by Mr. Walker as correct; and it was said that this system had been carried on to a large extent. But the chief witness called to make out the case, Thomas James Steele, formerly clerk to Mr. Fossey, turned out to be quite unworthy of credit. He said he advised his father to enter into partnership with Mr. Fossey after he knew that Mr. Fossey was "sticking it on" in his accounts with Mr. Walker. It appeared that the assignees of Mr. Fossey claim 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* from the estate of Mr. Walker. The Chief Baron remarked that it would have been better to settle the civil dispute before this criminal charge had been tried. It also appeared to his mind, that it was clear that the business of Mr. Walker had been conducted in a very loose manner, and that there really was no satisfactory evidence in the case to show that the quantity of timber charged for had not really been delivered. With the judge's concurrence, the jury declined to hear counsel for the defence, and at once returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FORGERY.—William James Robson, thirty-five, described as a clerk, was placed at the bar on Saturday, to take his trial upon several indictments for larceny and forgery upon the Crystal Palace Company. The case created a good deal of interest, a great number of persons being present to hear the proceedings. When the prisoner was placed at the bar, Mr. Giffard addressed his lordship, and intimated that he was desirous to retract his plea of Not Guilty upon three indictments which charged the offence of larceny as a servant, and to plead guilty to those charges. The prisoner was accordingly given in charge to the jury upon an indictment which alleged that he had feloniously forged a transfer of a number of shares in a certain public undertaking, incorporated by Royal Charter, called the Crystal Palace Company, with intent to defraud Henry Johnson. He was also charged with uttering the same instrument knowing it to be forged. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine opened the case to the jury, and stated the circumstances of the fraud, which several witnesses subsequently fully proved. Daniel Coppin, a sergeant of police, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at Copenhagen. On their journey home, he told the prisoner that he had been informed that he had spent as much as 20,000*l.* worth of the property of the company, and he replied that he had not spent so much—not more than 10,000*l.* In answer to a question put by Mr. Ballantine, the witness stated that he had never claimed any interest in the Crystal Palace Company's shares. Mr. Giffard addressed the jury for the prisoner. That he had committed an offence against his employers it was impossible for him to deny, and for that offence he must be punished, but he trusted the jury would not find him guilty upon another and much more serious charge, for the purpose, as it appeared to him, of raising the character of the Crystal Palace Company upon the Stock Exchange, which seemed to be the only object of the present prosecution. Mr. Justice Erle summed up the case very shortly, and said that really the only questions the jury had to consider were, whether the signature Henry Johnson to the transfer in question was forged, and whether the prisoner had any authority from Mr. Johnson to use his signature. The jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said there were several other charges of forgery against the prisoner, and among them one for forging the name of Mr. Grove, the secretary of the company, to a dividend warrant. So far as the prosecutors were concerned, however, he considered the purposes of justice would be fully answered by what had already taken place. Mr. Justice Erle said he considered it was not necessary to try any of the other cases. The prisoner was then asked, in the usual form, whether he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed upon him. He made no reply. Mr. Justice Erle then addressed him and said—William James Robson, you stand convicted of felony, and the course of inquiry on the present occasion shows that you have carried on a career of crime for a considerable time, not only in breach of the trust placed in you by your employers, but that, by your conduct, you have thrown doubt and uncertainty upon important mercantile interests, and by that course of conduct have obtained large sums of money. It is my duty, under these circumstances, to pass such a sentence as is likely to be a warning to others, and to teach them and you that, however crime may be successful for a time, yet that, in the end, it is sure, as it has done in your case, to produce nothing but distress and misery. I now, therefore, order and adjudge that, for the forgery of which you have been convicted, you be transported beyond the seas for the term of twenty years; and that, for the indictments for larceny, as a servant, to which you have pleaded guilty, you be transported for fourteen years—that sentence to take effect concurrently with the former one. The prisoner did not appear at all affected when he heard the severe sentence that was passed upon him. He listened with a careless air to the observations of the learned Judge, and, when he had concluded, he turned round, and, with an almost

contemptuous expression of countenance, left the dock.

GIVING A CHARACTER.—In a police case prosecuted by Mr. Orridge, and defended by Mr. Payne and Mr. Sharpe, where three men, named Horne, Hall, and Carter, were convicted of a burglary, a man named Thomas Hobson was called to give Horne a character, when it turned out that he was aware of his having been previously convicted. The Common Serjeant immediately ordered the fellow into custody, and sentenced Horne to six years' penal servitude, Carter to four years', and Hall to one year's imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT DALSTON.—James Williams and William Charles Garton were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling house of a gentleman named Rowlett, at Dalston, on Monday last. Garton was taken into custody outside the police court, whilst Williams was there for examination. Williams now pleaded guilty, and a most perfect *alibi* was established for Garton, who was wholly unknown to the other prisoner, and is a young man of very good character. The jury instantly acquitted Garton. Williams said that he had no intention of injuring the prosecutor until he seized him and would not let him go. Mr. Baron Martin, in passing sentence, said the public must be protected from such monstrous outrages as these, and he should pass the severest sentence the law allowed him, which was, that he be transported for fifteen years, and regretted he had not the power to transport him for life. Prisoner was then moved from the bar crying and ejaculating "Murder!"

HARRISON, THE LEEDS "WIZARD," has been committed to gaol for imposture, profligacy, and fraud. On the charge of obtaining money from the prosecutrix, under pretence that he could influence her destiny by unlawful means, the Bench found the prisoner guilty, and ordered him, in the terms of the Vagrant Act, to be imprisoned for three months. (The reading of the clause "as a rogue and vagabond," was cordially approved by the crowd.) With respect to the graver accusation, the prisoner was also found guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the borough gaol for six months, such sentence to commence at the expiration of the former term of imprisonment. When both these terms of imprisonment had expired, Harrison was ordered to find sureties for his good behaviour during the six months then to follow, or, in default, accept the alternative of remaining in prison. The judgment was received with general and hearty satisfaction by a crowded court.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST CAPT. PLATT.—The charge of assault against Captain Platt, nephew of Baron Platt, was tried at the Brighton Sessions on Thursday. On the 31st of last July, Captain Platt went down to Brighton, called on Mr. Lawrence, and requested some explanation and satisfaction in reference to something which he alleged the latter had circulated affecting the character of his wife (formerly an actress, Miss Louisa Howard). In the course of a warm altercation, Mr. Lawrence stated that he believed the lady in question was not the most immaculate person in the world; and as he (Mr. Lawrence), who had gone out of his house, followed by Captain Platt, was in the act of getting into his carriage, the captain struck him very violently with a whip across the shoulders and hand, causing the blood to flow very freely. Captain Platt now pleaded Guilty, offered ample apologies, and undertook to contribute 100*l.* to the Sussex County Hospital, with which Mr. Lawrence is connected, and to pay all expenses. He was required to enter into recognizances to appear in court if called up for judgment; and, having done this, he left with his friends.

Literature.

The Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraints. By JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is only a very few years ago that certain painful facts were brought to light, which made it evident that humanity and justice have not yet discharged all their duties to that numerous and unhappy class, the Insane; and that the condition and treatment of persons afflicted with mental disorders requires to be closely watched by the magistratè and the philanthropist, as well as to be more accurately observed by the physician and the student of psychological medicine. But how little do most of those who feel horror and indignation at what yet remains of a system of cruel restraints and chastisements, understand the improvements effected in the care of lunatics within half-a-century; and how inconceivable to them is that dreadful state of things which previously prevailed. A hundred years back, the more harmless of the class of maniacs were permitted to wander all over the country, in rags, destitution, and filth, a sport to the brutal, and a terror to the gentle. If the miserable wretches became troublesome or revengeful, there were severe whippings for them, and confinement in the worst of common dungeons: and there was scarcely a town or village in the land in which there were not victims pining, and perhaps dying of starvation, in dark and loathsome cells. When, subsequently, the condition of the mad obtained a little attention, it was only to yield such fruit as Dr. Conolly thus describes:—

"Then massive and gloomy mansions were prepared for them. These were but prisons of the worst description. Small openings in the wall, unglazed, or whether glazed or not, guarded with strong iron bars; narrow corridors, dark cells, desolate courts, where no tree, nor

shrub, nor flower, nor blade of grass grew; solitariness, or companionship so indiscriminate as to be worse than solitude; terrible attendants, armed with whips, sometimes (in France) accompanied by savage dogs, and free to impose manacles, and chains, and stripes, at their own brutal will; uncleanness, semi-starvation, the garrotte, and unpunished murders; these were the characteristics of such buildings throughout Europe. There were, I need scarcely add, no gardens for exercise and recreation, and health, such as surround our new asylums; no amusements, no cheerful occupations, no books to read, no newspapers or pictures, no evening entertainments, no excursions, no animating change or variety of any kind, no scientific medical treatment, no religious consolation. No chapel bell assembled the patients for prayer, or suspended the fierce and dreadful thoughts and curses of the dungeon; no friendly face did 'good like a medicine.' People looked with awe on the outside of such buildings, and, after sunset, walked far round, to avoid the cries and yells which made night hideous. Those who visited them, on some charitable mission to some not quite forgotten inmate, received impressions of terror never afterwards to be effaced:—

'Fast they found, fast shut,
The dismal gates, and barricaded strong;
But, long ere their approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance or song;
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.'

To this lamentable order of things (which the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy show to have been unchanged in some private licensed houses within the last ten years), how wonderful and merciful is the contrast presented by the system established at Hanwell, and now generally known as that of *non-restraint*. Some of its more prominent features, as they appear in daily practice, may be learned from the following passages:—

"It is a part of the non-restraint system to remember, whatever the state and circumstances of a newly-admitted patient may be, that he comes to an asylum to be cured, or, if incurable, to be protected and taken care of, and kept out of mischief, and tranquillised. . . . Therefore, although the patients may arrive bound so securely as scarcely to be able to move, they are at once released from every ligature and bond and fetter that may have been imposed upon them. They appear generally to be themselves surprised at this proceeding, and for a time are tranquil, yet often uncertain and distrustful in their movements. Now and then the tranquillising effect of this unexpected liberty is permanent; more frequently it is but temporary. But every newly-admitted patient is as soon as possible visited by the medical officers of the asylum. They assure the stranger, by a few kind words, that no ill-treatment is any longer to be feared. This assurance sometimes gains the confidence of the patient at once, and is ever afterwards remembered; but in many cases the patient is too much confused to be able to comprehend it. Few, or none, however, are quite insensible to the measures immediately adopted in conformity to it. The wretched clothes are removed; the patient is taken gently to the bath-room, and has, probably for the first time, the comfort of a warm bath; which often occasions expressions of remarkable satisfaction. . . . Clean and comfortable clothing is put on; and he is then led to the day-room, and offered good and well-prepared food. The very plates, and knife and fork, and all the simple furniture of the table, are cleaner by far than what he has lately been accustomed to, or perhaps such as in his miserable struggling life he never knew before. A patient seen after these preliminary parts of treatment is scarcely to be recognised as the same patient who was admitted only an hour before.

"Sometimes the same absence of excitement is obtained by allowing patients to walk about alone in one of the airing courts, and this is always resorted to as soon as it is practicable. The delusions under which the patient labours may make this impossible. . . . Violent attacks, serious accidents, and even homicides, have been the consequences of such delusions, in many asylums; and the best security against such accidents is quietness, or the temporary isolation of excited patients, or, in other words, seclusion in a *padded room*, which includes both advantages. . . . Such an apartment at Hanwell is prepared by a thick soft padding of cocoa-nut fibre, enclosed in ticken, fastened to wooden frames, and affixed to the four walls of the room—the padding extending from the floor to a height above the ordinary reach of a patient. The whole floor of the room is padded also with the same material, so that it makes a complete bed. In general, the room contains no furniture except bolster and pillows, also covered with strong ticken. . . . The clothing the patient wears is of a strength and consistence to resist his efforts to tear it into strings, and the blankets are enclosed in strong ticken cases. In a room so arranged the patient cannot easily injure himself, or receive accidental injury. Nor is he left to starve. . . . nor is he allowed to remain in seclusion longer than his excited state requires. . . . Usually, he soon becomes calm, and gradually he becomes good-humoured and approachable. . . . When he sees that he is visited with good intentions only, . . . the cure has commenced. . . . The effects produced by a good or bad reception, and the influence of impressions made during the first few days passed in an asylum, on the various cases received—the violent, the despairing, the timid, the imbecile, may be easily imagined. Sometimes, indeed, all the worst features of the cases disappear so speedily as to make their previously recorded character scarcely credible."

We must be pardoned for adding to this long extract another paragraph, in which the daily life of a patient, and the general progress of cure, under the new system, are so sketched as to complete the picture we desire to present.

"The mere circumstance of being taken into the chapel to prayers is a novelty that makes a favourable impression on the mind. The tranquil worship, and the order and neatness which surround them, are so contrasted with the noisy, struggling, wrangling, prayerless life they led so lately, that scarcely a patient is dull enough to be quite insensible to the change. . . . When they are taken out to walk in a quiet garden, or a pleasant field, among trees, and shrubs, and flowers, they are impressed with the sensations of a kind of new world. When, sitting down to comfortable dinners, they

find that some of the officers still come to see that all is conducted properly, a conviction that they are carefully looked after necessarily arises in their thoughts. The afternoon brings its changes or its rest. The days soon become occupied, by the men in the various workshops, or in the gardens, or on the farm; and by women, in the workrooms, or the laundry, or the bakehouse, or the busy and cheerful, and scrupulously clean kitchen. Wherever they go, they meet kind people, and hear kind words; they are never passed without some recognition, and the face of every officer is the face of a friend. In the evening, the domestic meal of tea refreshes them. Their supper and their bed are not negligently prepared. Day after day these influences operate, and day by day mental irritation subsides, and suspicions die, and gloomy thoughts gradually disperse, and confidence grows and strengthens, and natural affections re-awake, and reason returns."

The simple principles of this humane and successful system are these only—that "not only mechanical restraints, but all kinds of neglect and severity be abolished," and that perfect comfort, sufficient food, a cheerful atmosphere, and a watchful kindness, will be found in most cases the elements of cure. Dr. Conolly pleads for something more,—for "an individualised treatment," as one of the improvements yet to be introduced in public asylums. He also answers most fully and satisfactorily the objections which persons little conversant with the operation and effects of the system, are accustomed still to bring against its practicability; and refutes and denies the charges brought against it, of resorting to muscular force, instead of mechanical restraints, and of using solitary confinement unduly.

When it is remembered that the development of the non-restraint system in this country is mainly due to the wisdom and benevolence of Dr. Conolly,—and that he has done most to secure its adoption and permanence,—every humane person must be ready to congratulate him on the fruitfulness of the labours which have given him a place amongst great philanthropists, as well as amongst great physicians; and on his having lived to complete this volume, in which he leaves his "good and useful work" in a state "as little incomplete as the shortness of life, and the limitation of opportunities, permit." But Dr. Conolly does not assume to himself the credit of the system for which he has done so much. He ascribes its origin to the appointment of Pinel ("whose name has become immortal") to the Bicêtre, in Paris, in 1792. With him commenced the reign of "pity, goodness, and justice," in asylums for the insane; and in that most horrible of lunatic hells to which he became physician, everything was gradually and cautiously, but surely and for ever changed. The amelioration of the condition of lunatics in this country, however, commenced with William Tuke, the chief promoter of the foundation of the Retreat, at York, by the Society of Friends. To him we owe the first full application of enlightened principles to the treatment of maniacs. Dr. Conolly only asks to be considered as following, not unworthily, in the footsteps of this good man, and of his grandson, Samuel Tuke, still living to see the sure spread of the system which owes so much to their intelligence and Christian zeal. To these men the gratitude of mankind will ever flow; and not less to the later worker in the same cause, who so heartily applauds their labours, while so modestly recounting his own.

The work is one which, both for the history of the treatment of the insane, and for its full account of the modern system, will always retain its interest and practical value.

The History of a Man. Edited by GEORGE GILFILLAN. London: A. Hall and Co.

ALTHOUGH we read this book immediately on its appearance, some months ago, we have never till now been able to summon resolution to review it,—so thoroughly did it repel and disgust us. In the interests of both literature and religion, it might be proper enough to expose and condemn such a production; if it were not that its own spirit and manner may, fortunately, be left to refute the author's presumptuous claims and lofty pretensions. The critic of such a work need do nothing more than just save his readers from being taken-in and imposed on.

This autobiography, then,—written in a very ambitious and exaggerated manner, successful only in inflation and tawdriness—exhibits to the public "a man" who, judged by his own delineation, is thoroughly "eaten-up" with self-esteem and the conceit of being a genius,—who ascribes to himself all the most eminent capabilities conceivable, and displays none of them,—who appears to have been soured by disappointment, and by the world's non-appreciation of his supposed merits,—who is a lick-spittle to those he regards as friends, and overflows with "hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness" to those whom he counts his foes,—who is assuming, arrogant, and big-mouthed, but also mean, unprincipled, and contemptible. Now, we do not say, we do not think in our hearts, that such is the real character of the "man," be he whom he may, whose "history" is here recorded; but such is the disagreeable impression he manages to produce; and it is the fault of morbid vanity and bitterness of spirit, that a possibly estimable, and in many respects clever man, makes him-

self appear to the public as a miserably pretentious and odious person.

The author is to be blamed, on moral grounds, for the structure of his work. It professes the "peculiar distinction" of "fearless truthfulness," while confessing to be "formally, in many parts fictitious." But it is also said to be "replete with sketches of and conversations with literary men of eminence;"—and, indeed, the author's whole life is represented as lived amongst men of mark, some of whom, and those the most eminent in the recent history of Scotland, are expressly mentioned, while others, not a few, are scarcely disguised by transparent alterations of their names. The ground thus covered is so extensive, that justice to the parties introduced—to the characters of the living, and to the reputations of the dead—demanded that the "fictitious" should be simply and purely in form; but it is most evident that nowhere, throughout his story, has the author coined facts and incidents and personal experiences with such an unsparing hand, and such a pliable conscience, as in the portions relating to "men of eminence." For instance, there are the wretched caricatures of the Glasgow professors, and the misrepresentations of Glasgow student-life; which nobody who knows anything of the matters (as we do, quite as well as either "B. E.," or Mr. Gilfillan), will read without indignation and contempt. Then there is the author's utterly impossible intimacy and dally "hail-fellow" companionship with Thomas Campbell!—when the poet was Lord Rector of the University, and the author was a young, green, poor and thoroughly obscure student! And, worst of all, there is this unknown and unbefriended young man's entrance into the highest society of Edinburgh,—and his presence once at "a Noctes Ambrosianæ," by Christopher North's invitation, with Lockhart, De Quincey, Robertson, Hazlitt, and others for companions! This, if not literally and conscientiously true to the minutest detail, is an abominable impertinence at the least; but, considering the intimation we have quoted from the preface, it seems to us a downright immorality, intended to help out the glorification of the author. But this *Noctes* meeting cannot possibly be true;—the men said to have been there could not have talked all alike, and all like Mr. Gilfillan, as they are represented to have done,—neither could the sentiments, nor even the topics, have been those attributed to them,—nor was there ever such a meeting at Ambrose's at all, for the *Noctes* were held nowhere but in Christopher North's brain.

A word as to the "higher objects" of the author;—the "spiritual struggle" the book describes, seems to us far from a genuine one; and the "progress of religious opinion" has not, in our most serious judgment, any suggestion which can make it profitable to the doubting or the believing. There is a dilettanteism in religious doubt, as well as in everything else; and there is a superficial way, by no means difficult, of gaining "spiritual victory." Of both, the author's history furnishes examples; and, so far, may to a few be negatively useful. But, believing that, although the author has never stood face to face with the subjects of which he writes in the graver parts of his book, he is himself unfavourably represented through the unsuitable mannerisms which have crusted upon even his piety, we forbear to say more on this special point. The chapter, however, in which the author pours forth the venom of his evidently strong personal feeling on the Churches and ministry of Dissenters, is deserving of the severest reprobation; and chiefly, because it has an element of truth, which is so used as to become the worst of falsehood, and is thus, as far as the writer's ability goes, a damage to the cause of improvement, which others love more purely and serve more faithfully than he.

The one good word which we are able to give the book is for its descriptions of scenery. It is true they are always mannered, and want the simplicity and calmness which mark the descriptions of the truest and most discriminating lovers of nature. But as to the scenes themselves, they are rarely overdone. "The Burn," mentioned at page 265, is worthy of all that is said of it, and even of more. At that salmon-fall, one may, in little more than an hour, count a score salmon successfully stemming the rush of waters, and "leaping as if on wings of spray." Sometimes, however, the author is inaccurate. For instance, Loch-na-Gar seldom or never shows a "dark brow" and "black masses;"—Byron was right, when he sang

— "the rocks where the snow-flake reposes."

Again, it is quite incorrect to say that "the solitary farm-house, called Bridge of Dye"—known, of course, locally, as Brig o' Dye—"crowns the northern of the two heights" there mentioned:—certainly, it is not more than forty or fifty feet in height above, and about as many yards distant from, the river; to say nothing of its being on the next hill to Cloch-na-Ben, and almost due south of that hill. We could say more on such little points; both to correct and to praise the author.

Is Mr. Gilfillan the author of this book? We are afraid he is; and are sorry for it. For although we have no personal knowledge of him, we may as well say—seeing Mr. Gilfillan has no reserves on such matters as to other people, and so probably expects none to be observed in his own case,—that we happen to know that Mr. Gilfillan was present once at Glen Dye, and again at a "gay party" at the Burn, both mentioned in this book as incidents occurring to the mysterious "B. E.," for whom Mr. Gilfillan is "editor." As for

that party at the Burn—oh, the weddings that came of it!

But if Mr. Gilfillan be the author, he has given himself every conceivable advantage of representation; since he not only speaks with the auto-biographic "I," but, also, gives us "G—, the critic," and introduces "Mr. Gilbert, an author of the day, who is also a divine," although chiefly known for some sketches of poets, including Shelley, Keats, &c." It is to be deplored that notwithstanding this many-sided delineation, Mr. Gilfillan can only lose such reputation as he has by this book.

A *Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*. By CHARLES HODGE, D.D., of Princeton, N.J. London: Nisbet and Co.

DR. HODGE'S Commentary on the Romans has long given him an eminent place as an acute and clear exegetical writer, of the most orthodox school. The present work is distinguished by the author's best qualities—a firm handling of the text, a perfect knowledge and able use of "the analogy of faith," and a lucid statement of the conclusions arrived at. But the logic of the epistle is somewhat neglected; and there is something hard, dry, feelingless, in the treatment of its most spiritual passages. Altogether it is too dogmatically theological. Still, it is a book for the general evangelical library, and for every Biblical student has useful hints.

NOTE to the Review of Mr. Archer Gurney's *Iphigenia at Delphi*, in our last week's Number.—The accidental omission of the words, "of Goethe," made several passages of this notice unintelligible. The following sentence should have been printed as it here stands: "The play is designed to complete a trilogy, of which the *Iphigenia in Aulis* of Euripides is taken to be the first part, and the *Iphigenia in Tauris* of Goethe the second."

Gleanings.

The Registration Fees on Registered Letters passing through the post yield a revenue of 25,000*l.* a-year.

A "Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company" is announced: the amount of the proposed capital is not stated. It is to bring into use an improved patent omnibus, and carry out the Parisian system of "correspondence."

The factory girls of Lowell have given expression to their feelings upon the late Sumner outrage, by sending to P. S. Brooks thirty pieces of silver (3 cent pieces), a rope, and a winding sheet, with a letter freely expressing their sentiments.

An American newspaper having stated that bride "presents" are hired of New York jewellers, and exhibited at weddings for vulgar display, the *Free Press* of Aberdeen "fears that the practice is not confined to New York"—"is not very uncommon in Aberdeen."

The Turinese have got a new idol in place of Piccolomini—Signora Virginia Boccadate, of Modena, youngest daughter of the late celebrated vocalist. She has achieved a great triumph in *La Traviata*; and midnight serenades and other noisy demonstrations are expected shortly to set in.

One day at the table of the late Dr. Pearce (Dean of Ely), just as the cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of an extraordinary mortality among the lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than six eminent barristers in as many months." The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remark, and said grace. "For this and every other mercy, the Lord's name be praised!" The effect was irresistible.

It is pleasant to learn that the voice of the nightingale will be heard in November, and under an English sky. "Under Green Leaves," is the poetic and appropriate title of a volume of verse which Charles Mackay is to give us amidst the fogs of November. All the verses—so some of Mr. Mackay's many sensible American admirers assure us—were actually written under green leaves and under an English sky, and that they consequently breathe the very air in which they were written.—*Illustrated London News*.

The Duke of Marlborough has issued an order, which hangs up in the porter's lodge, that each person desirous of visiting the interior of Blenheim and its treasures of art and science, will be free from all charges on payment of the sum of 1*s.*; and at the foot of this order there is appended an invitation to the public to make known at the steward's-office any infraction of it. In respect to the gardens, open all and every day (save Sundays) to the public, the gardener has permission, for his own and his men's attendance upon the visitors, to require the sum of twopence per head, and no more.

Punch's Pocket Book gives a few particulars touching "Fifteen years in the Life of a Joke":—"1st year. It bounds laughingly into the world at a meeting of choice spirits, and is universally proclaimed (3 A.M.) to be 'the best joke in the world.' 2nd. It is repeated at all the Clubs, including the Oriental. 3rd. It reaches the drawing-rooms of Russell-square, and the tea-sanctuaries of Clapham. 4th. It starts on a provincial tour. 5th. It saves a farce. 6th. It appears in all the pantomimes, and all the burlesques. 7th. It is quoted in the *Morning Advertiser* as 'Sydney Smith's last.' . . . 10th. It becomes understood at Manchester. 11th. It forms the subject of a long paper read at the Archeological Society, in which Mr. Planché proves that it was first used in the Coliseum at Rome by no less a person than Nero, who, at a moment's notice, had kindly undertaken the part of the great Widdicombe. 12th. It appears as original in a 3*s.* 6d.

monthly magazine. 18th. The Lord John of the period includes it in the *Memoirs and Correspondence of Joseph Miller*, which he has generously undertaken to edit in ten volumes. The end is that the joke emigrates to America. [Is that the end? Is it not re-imported to this country, after a due interval, as something new.]

What queer names some unfortunate mortals are blessed with! We heard of a family in Detroit whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney; and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, &c. The three elder children of a family near home were named Joseph, And, Another; and it has been supposed that, should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing it was their last; but they happened afterwards to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addendum, Appendix, and Supplement.—*American Paper*.

Shortly before Mr. Buchanan was relieved by Mr. Dallas as Ambassador from the United States to this country he attended one of the *levées* held by Her Majesty at St. James's Palace. On the same occasion a tall, fine-looking negro, attired in a gorgeous uniform, was present as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Hayti, and of course attracted much curiosity. After the members of the diplomatic body had retired from the presence of the Queen Mr. Buchanan and the sable warrior were brought almost in contact, on observing which an attendant of the Court inquired of the former what he thought of the latter. Mr. Buchanan turned quietly round, gave a look in which sarcasm and disgust appeared to be blended, and replied with a strong Yankee nasal twang, "Why, I reckon he is worth a thousand dollars," and sauntered out of the place.

A question of copyright with relation to "Dred" is to be brought before the courts of law in Canada. Routledge and Co., in England, Mr. Pickup, in Montreal, Mr. Maclear, at Toronto, and Mr. Andrews, at London, Canada West, have announced reprints of the work. Mr. Pickup's edition has already been issued. Mrs. Stowe has secured the copyright both in the United States and Great Britain, and her publishers, it appears, determined to try the question. The Canadian publishers are, it would appear, prepared to contend that, as they republished the work from the American edition, the copyright cannot be enforced in Canada, and they justify the step they have taken by stating that Americans freely reprint English and Canadian copyright works, oblivious of the fact that the author, who has nothing to do with the sins of publishers, is made the real sufferer.

The author of *Anecdotes of Professor Buckland* tells the following story, illustrating the force of imagination: Buckland, the distinguished geologist, one day gave a dinner, after dissecting a Mississippi alligator, having asked a good many of the most distinguished of his classes to dine with him. His house and all his establishment were in good style and taste. His guests congregated. The dinner table looked splendid, with glass, china, and plate, and the meal commenced with excellent soup. "How do you like the soup?" asked the doctor, after having finished his own plate, addressing a famous gourmand of the day. "Very good, indeed," answered the other; "turtle, is it not? I only ask because I do not find any green fat." The doctor shook his head, "I think it has somewhat of a musky taste," says another, "not unpleasant, but peculiar." "All alligators have," replied Buckland, "the cayman peculiarly so. The fellow I dissected this morning, and whom you have just been eating—" There was a general route of the whole guests. Every one turned pale. Half-a-dozen started up from the table. Two or three ran out of the room, and only those who had stout stomachs remained to the close of an excellent entertainment. "See what imagination is," said Buckland. "If I told them that it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's-nest soup, salt water, ammonia, or fresh, or the gluten of a fish from the maw of a sea-bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion been none the worse. Such is prejudice." "But was it really an alligator?" asked a lady. "As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet," answered Buckland.

Obituary.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN JERVIS, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died on Sunday. This event, although it had been expected for some time, was somewhat sudden in its manner. The late judge was fifty-four years of age. For a while he served in the army, but was subsequently, in the year 1824, called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He became Attorney-General in 1846, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in July, 1850. He was a thorough practical lawyer in every branch of his profession, and to this knowledge added a perfect acquaintance with business, that, perhaps, rendered him unequalled as an authority upon questions of mercantile law. It had been reported that his lordship was about to retire from the Bench to find repose in the Upper House of Parliament as an Appellate Peer under the proposed new regulations. Death, however, has prevented that purpose being carried into effect.

THE EARL OF BANDON was attacked with apoplexy on Friday morning at his seat, Castlebernard, in the county of Cork, and the attack proved fatal in the course of the forenoon. The deceased nobleman, who was seventy-one years of age, was the second earl, and was an Irish representative peer. His politics were Conservative. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Bernard,

M.P. for Bandon, the representation of which borough thus becomes vacant.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. M. ORSMOND.—We have to announce the removal by death of another venerable missionary, who, for a number of years, laboured in the Island of Tahiti. Mr. Ormond left the Island on the 29th of March ultimo, with the intention of proceeding to New Zealand, but was taken ill two days after his embarkation, and peacefully breathed his last on the 23rd of April; his remains were committed to the deep on the same day with every token of respect, the service of the Church being read by a pious English gentleman on board the vessel.—*Evangelical Magazine.*

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28, at Dublin, the Baroness de ROBECK, prematurely, of a daughter, who did not survive her birth more than a few hours.
Oct. 31, at North Town Villa, Maidenhead, Mrs. J. H. MICKLETHORP, of a son.
Nov. 1, at Hatfield, Mrs. SEYMOUR CLARKE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23, at Reigate, Surrey, by the Rev. Wm. Kelk, DAVID PARKER EVANS, of Cotham New-road, Bristol, to SUSAN MARY, eldest daughter of Dr. NICHOLSON, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Oct. 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Beverley, by the Rev. W. Upton, of St. Albans, the Rev. W. CAREY UPTON, minister of the chapel, to Miss ELLEN DUGGLES, of Beverley.
Oct. 28, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. ROBERT LOVEADY, to Miss ANN MARGARET ALLSOP.
Oct. 28, at the parish church of St. John, Hackney, by the Rev. Thomas Griffith, JOSEPH STANDISH LAUPHIER, Esq., to CAROLINE, youngest surviving daughter of JOHN BALLANCE, Esq., Lower Clapton, Middlesex.
Oct. 28, Mr. ROBERT WATSON, jun., of Finchley, to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of STEPHEN ALLEN, Esq., of Eastwood.
Oct. 29, at Camberwell New-road Chapel, Camberwell, Surrey, by the Rev. W. P. Hildy, assisted by the Rev. T. Phillips, the Rev. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Independent Church, Neath, to Miss MARY E. A. THOMAS, of Brecon.
Oct. 30, at St. Mary Magdalen's, Munster-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. E. Stuart, incumbent, and the Rev. W. Upton Richards, Incumbent of All Saints, WALTER CAREW, fourth son of THOMAS SOMERS COCKES, Esq., of Harley-street, and Thames-bank, Marlow, to ISABELLA SUSAN, third daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron and Lady ALDENSON.
Oct. 30, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, HERBERT, youngest son of CHARLES BARRY, Esq., of Orpington Priory, Kent, to FANNY, second daughter of JOHN MOLLETT, Esq., of the Terrace, Camberwell, Surrey.
Nov. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Holywell, by the Rev. D. W. Jones, the minister, Mr. JAMES BROOKES to Miss E. JONES.

DEATHS.

At his seat, Sandbeck-park, Yorkshire, the Right Hon. JOHN, Earl of SCARBOROUGH, in his sixty-ninth year.
Oct. 26, at Penryn, Cornwall, the Rev. RICHARD COPE, LL.D., F.A.S., aged eighty.
Oct. 28, at Southampton, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of the Rev. THOMAS ADKINS, in her sixty-third year.
Oct. 30, at his residence, No. 36, Southampton-row, Russell-square, PHILIP AUGUSTUS HARROTT, Esq., in his eighty-first year.
Oct. 31, at Prittlewell, the Rev. G. LARKWORTHY SMITH, late of Halesworth, and of Sun Chapel, Whitechapel.
Oct. 31, at Great Ansell, Herts, ALBANY CARRINGTON BOND, Esq., in his seventy-fourth year. The deceased was uncle to John Need, Esq., M.P., and the late Joseph Need, Esq., late M.P. for Chippenham.
Oct. 31, in his twenty-seventh year, JOSEPH WILLIAM, eldest son, and on Sept. 7, at school, in his sixteenth year, HENRY MAYNOR, third son of J. W. WALKER, organ builder, of Francis-street, Bedford-square.
Oct. 31, at 69, Pulteney-street, Bath, JOHN ELLIS, Esq., formerly of the Borough, Southwark, in his eighty-ninth year.
Nov. 1, at Harpenden-common, near St. Albans, JAMES WALKER, in his eighty-fourth year.
Nov. 1, suddenly, at his residence, 47, Eaton-square, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice JERVIS.
Nov. 2, at Brighton, Mrs. SWYNFEN JERVIS, wife of SWYNFEN JERVIS, Esq., of Darlington Hall, near Stone, Staffordshire.
Nov. 3, at Maidstone, after a week's illness, the Rev. EDMUND JENKINS, in the fortieth year of his ministry at the Independent Chapel in that town, aged sixty-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English funds have been quiet during the week. To-day, the market opened with a slight decline, but a rally took place in the afternoon, and the closing quotations were scarcely 1 per cent. below those of yesterday. The demand for British railway stocks continues; and most of the leading descriptions closed to-day at a further slight advance. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange much steadiness prevails. Confidence is stimulated by the circumstance that, despite the extraordinary absence of supplies of gold from Australia, the efflux of the precious metal from the Bank makes no further important progress. It is also satisfactory to witness the stability with which the trade of the country bears the pressure of the onerous rates of discount now current. To-day being the 4th November, a heavy mass of bills arrived at maturity, but they seem to have been remarkably well met. In the discount market there is a good demand for money, at full rates, but no pressure. The New Three's have been officially marked 92½, 92½; and the Reduced, 92 to 92½. Bank Stock is 212½, 214. Exchequer Bills are par to 3s. prem.

The private letters from Paris do not indicate any decided change in the money-market; and, although the position of the Bank of France is supposed to have slightly improved, there is as yet scarcely any tendency to a return of general confidence.

The arrivals of specie last week were to the extent of 337,000l., of which 177,000l. is gold. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer takes out 608,000l., chiefly silver, for India and China. There is no less than 234,206l. in silver for China.

The James Baine, homeward bound from Australia,

with nearly 700,000l. in gold, has now been at sea eighty-eight days.

The table of the fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets, during October, shows that the range of Consols has been again extensive, the difference between the highest and lowest prices having been nearly 3 per cent. In Railway Shares there has been considerable firmness, and an average improvement has been established of about 2 per cent.

Foreign Securities continue dull and heavy. Turkish Six per Cents. have been 91½ 91½, and the Four per Cents, 100½ 100½. In other investments the dealings have been contracted. Dutch Four per Cents. have been quoted 95½, and Spanish New Deferred, 23½.

The Railway Share Market has been active, but prices have exhibited a decline of about 1 to 1½ per cent. on yesterday's closing rates. Bristol and Exeter are 93½. Caledonian, 56½ 56½. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 35. Great Northern, 93½. Great Western, 65. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½ 95½. Brighton, 106½. North-Western, 104½. South-Western, 105 105½. Midland, 79½ 79½. North-Eastern, Berwick, 80½; and South-Eastern, 71½ to 71½.

The Foreign and Colonial lines are inactive, but prices rule steady. East Indian are 22½. Grand Trunk of Canada, 12. Great Western of Canada, 25½ 25½; and Paris and Lyons, 50½ to 50½.

Joint Stock Bank Shares are dull. Bank of Egypt are 15½. London Chartered of Australia, 21. London and Westminster, 49½. Union of Australia, 64½; and Union of London, 28½.

In Miscellaneous Shares several transactions are reported at rather improved prices. Australian Agricultural are 23½ 24½. Canada Government Six per Cents., 113½; and Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 68½.

A letter has been addressed by the Crystal Palace Company to the Committee of the Stock Exchange. It explains that the refusal of the company to admit the validity of certain shares referred to in the resolution adopted by the Stock Exchange last week, was not intended as a denial of ultimate liability, and states that, in accordance with the opinion of counsel, it has now been determined to recognise them without further question. It also announces an intention to change all the shares of the company into stock. On Monday, the committee of the Stock Exchange considered this letter, and resolved that the name of the company be continued in the official list.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week contain nothing of importance. At Manchester the market is without alteration. The Birmingham advices indicate a slight increase of steadiness in the iron trade. In the general manufactures of the place there is fair employment, and the arrangements likely to be made in connexion with the suspension of Fox, Henderson, and Co., are expected to prevent the extension of any serious inconvenience from that event. At Nottingham this is usually a quiet season, but the American orders for lace continue on a satisfactory scale. In the woollen districts confidence is well maintained, and the character of the home demand gives evidence of the prosperous condition of the general population. The Irish linen markets have not been well supported, and prices are tending downwards.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised five vessels—one to Adelaide, one to Portland-bay, one to Sydney, one to Launceston, and one to Port Phillip, with an aggregate capacity of 2,918 tons. The rates of freight show a slight tendency to improvement.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week the number of vessels reported inward was 168, being 86 less than in the previous week. These included 16 with cargoes of grain, rice, and flour; 20 with fruit, 5 with sugar, and 3 with tea. The number of ships cleared outward was 108, including 9 in ballast, showing a decrease of 21. The total number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 56, being 4 more than in the last account. Of these 7 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 3 for Hobart-town, 5 for Launceston, 3 for Melbourne, 2 for Moreton-bay, 8 for New Zealand, 12 for Port Phillip, 11 for Sydney, 1 for Swan River, and 1 for Warrnambool.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	93
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	93½
3 per Cent. Red.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92½
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	91½	92	92½	92½	92½	92½
India Stock	213	212	214	214	214	214
Bank Stock	213	212	214	214	214	214
Exchequer-bills	2 pm	par	3 pm	3 pm	3 pm	3 pm
India Bonds	2 pm	—	—	—	4 pm	—
Long Annuities	—	2 15-16	—	—	—	2 15-16

The Gazette.

Friday, October 31, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

TOWSE, J. B., Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, ship owner, Nov. 14, Dec. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Sise-lane, City.
WIKMAN, N. W., Minorities, City, ship chandler, Nov. 14, Dec. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Mincing-lane.
POOLE, C., Brighton, livery-stable keeper, Nov. 11, Dec. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Solomons, Finsbury-place.

ANDREWS, H. Q., Strand, American drug merchant, Nov. 11, Dec. 16; solicitor, Mr. Fuller, Hatton-garden.
HOLLAND, T., Fenchurch-street, City, tobacco broker, Nov. 13, Dec. 18; solicitor, Mr. Fiddes, Harcourt-buildings, Temple.
COHEN, L., Bishopsgate-street Within, general merchant, Nov. 11, Dec. 16; solicitor, Mr. Braham, Farnival's-lane.
GIBBS, T., Burslem, Staffordshire, publican, Nov. 15, Dec. 4; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Tunstall; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
MERCHANT, J., Bristol, cooper, Nov. 11, Dec. 9; solicitor, Mr. Ayre, Bristol.
ALLIS, J., Plymouth, carrier, Nov. 10, Dec. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Whiteford and Co., Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
WOOD, E., Bingley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, Nov. 17, Dec. 15; solicitors, Mr. Barret, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
JACKSON, E., jun., Lincoln, licensed victualler, Nov. 19, Dec. 10; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Lincoln.
LIEBESCHUTZ, A., Liverpool, tailor, Nov. 13, Dec. 18; solicitor, Mr. Groot, Liverpool.
WADDINGTON, E., Preston, Lancashire, draper, Nov. 17, Dec. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.
COWELL, G., Durham, innkeeper, Nov. 13, Dec. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Harle and Co., Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Watson, Durham.

Tuesday, November 4, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

KNIGHTS, J. W., Ipswich, corn merchant, Nov. 13, Dec. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.
WHITE, W. J., Vauxhall-walk and Putney, baker, Nov. 14, Dec. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Co., New-lane.
REYNOLDS, J. J., Threadneedle-street, City, mining broker, Nov. 14, Dec. 20; solicitor, Mr. Prall, jun., Essex-street, Strand.
VICKERS, J., Eldon-road, Kensington; Cross-lane, City; and High-street, Southwark, wine merchant, Nov. 17, Dec. 22; solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Surrey-street, Strand.
BONE, S., sen., Dagenham, Essex, beer shop keeper, Nov. 17, Dec. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Co., Sise-lane, City.
SEAWARD, F., Abchurch-lane, City, licensed carman, Nov. 12, Dec. 16; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street, City.
STIRROP, R. J., Ironbridge, Shropshire, carrier, Nov. 15, Dec. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
DOUGHTY, J., Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, builder, Nov. 23, Dec. 16; solicitor, Mr. Huish, Castle Donnington.
GRIEVE, S., Eccleshill, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, Nov. 21, Dec. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
BIGGIN, S., Brocks, H., and SMITH, P., Sheffield, saw manufacturers, Nov. 22, Dec. 20; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Sheffield.
BIGGIN, S., jun., Sheffield, saw manufacturer, Nov. 23, Dec. 20; solicitor, Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.
THOMPSON, C. H., Conisbrough, Yorkshire, common brewer, Nov. 23, Dec. 20; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.
WRIGHT, M., Burnley, Lancashire, timber dealer, Nov. 17, Dec. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Weatherhead and Burr, Kailghley, Yorkshire; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.
LEWIS, D., Belfast and Manchester, manufacturer, Nov. 19, Dec. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Rowley and Son, Manchester.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week, ending on Saturday, the 25th day of Oct., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£33,538,205	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£4,599,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£9,632,205
		Silver Bullion	—
	£33,538,205		£33,538,205

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Deposit Weight Annuity)	£10,740,845
Rest	3,187,405	Other Securities	£8,543,315
Public Deposits	4,301,284	Notes	£3,065,350
Other Deposits	10,044,763	Gold and Silver Coin	£74,191
Seven Day and other Bills	939,449		
	£32,925,901		£32,925,901

Oct. 30, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.

There was a good show of Essex and Kent wheat samples this morning, but the arrivals of foreign last week were moderate. We had a slow trade to-day for both new and old wheat, the former at 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's prices, but the quotations of the latter were maintained. Norfolk flour sold slowly at 48s per sack; for American barrels there was a fair demand at very full prices. Maltsting barley of fine quality fully as dear, but distilling and grinding dull, and last week's prices barely maintained. Beans are dearer. Peas without alteration. The supply of oats was moderate, principally new, which sold very slowly 1s per quarter cheaper than on Monday last. Russian must likewise be quoted 6d per quarter lower. Linseed and cakes unaltered.

BAITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	58 74	Dantzic	76 to 90
Ditto White	62 80	Konigsberg, Red	70 78
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	72 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	72 82
Scotch	60 72	Danish and Holstein	66 72
Rye	42 44	East Prussian	58 62
Barley, maltsting	46 50	Petersburg	52 70
Distilling	40 44	Elga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	58 64
Beans, Mazagan	40 46	Marianopol	64 70
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	64 76
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	40 42
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	40 44
Boilers	44 46	East Prussian	34 36
Tares (English new)	38 40	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	30 32
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	56 60	Horse	38 42
Sack of 250 lbs	—	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	52 54	Egyptian	37 38
Baltic	54 55	Peas, White	48 44
Black Sea	54 55	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	22 20
Canaryseed	68 74	Jahde	22 20
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 30
German	—	Swedish	25 27
French	—	Petersburg	23 27
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 154 10s to 164 0s	—	New York	25 29
Rape Cake, 64 10s to 74 0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40 10s to 42 0s per last	—	Carawayseed	38 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.—There is now rather more inquiry for yearling parcels of red cloverseed, but the limited stocks on hand prevent any business worth note. Some new French seed is neglected at the high rates required by shippers. In trefoil there is nothing passing. Canaryseed continues in scanty supply, and for fine samples to-day 2s advance was obtained. Winter tares, 5s to 6s per bushel; coriander, 20s to 24s per cwt; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter; linseed, crushing, 63s to 65s per quarter; linseed cakes, 154 10s to 164 0s per ton.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

The imports of foreign sheep reported during the week have been in good condition, and some excellent calves have come to hand. Our own breeds, however, continue very deficient in quality, considering that the supply of food has been so abundant. There was a full average time of year supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market as to number, but their general quality was inferior. For the primest breeds we had a fair demand, at prices quite equal to those realised on Monday last. Otherwise, the beef trade ruled heavy, and inferior stock declined in value 2d per lb. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,300 short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 20 Scots; and from Ireland, 650 oxen. The supply of most breeds of sheep was moderately good. Prime Downs and half-breeds were in fair request; but all other breeds moved off slowly, and in some instances the quotations gave way 2d per lb. The best old Downs were worth 5s per lb. We were scantily supplied with both English and foreign calves, in which a moderate business was transacted, at last week's prices. The pork trade was steady. In the quotations no change took place.

Per lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8	2 10	Pr. coarse woolled	4 0	4 4
Second quality	3 0	3 6	Prime Southdown	4 8	5 0
Prime large oxen	3 8	4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 8	4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8	4 10	Prime small	4 8	5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 6	Large hogs	3 8	4 4
Second quality	3 8	3 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 6	5 2

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 3.

Since Monday last, large supplies of meat slaughtered in Scotland and various distant parts of England have come to hand in fair condition. To-day the show of that killed in the metropolis was but moderate. The trade generally ruled inactive, as follows:—

Per lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 6	2 10	Inf. mutton	3 2	3 4
Middling ditto	3 2	3 6	Middling ditto	3 6	4 0
Prime large do.	3 8	4 0	Prime ditto	4 2	4 8
Do. small do.	4 2	4 4	Veal	3 6	4 8
Large pork	3 8	4 4	Small pork	4 8	5 6

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Nov. 4.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull to-day, yet we cannot alter general quotations. 390 hds of West India, including 250 of Barbadoes, sold in public sale at 47s 6d to 51s, 2,400 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale, and sold heavily at 37s 6d to 48s; crystallised, 49s 6d to 53s 6d. 2,500 bags Madras also sold at 37s to 41s 6d, and 600 bags Bengal. The refined market has been dull. Brown lumps, 58s; grocery, 58s 6d to 61s.

COFFE.—The public sales went off heavily, and prices were with difficulty supported. 148 casks, 149 barrels, and 130 bags plantation Ceylon were offered, and sold at from 60s to 66s; also 300 bags of native, at 51s 6d to 52s; and 178 cases of Tellicherry, at 50s to 52s.

TEA.—Business to some extent has been done in new season's congou, just arrived, at from 1s 6d to 2s 3d.

COCOA.—250 bags of Trinidad sold at from 66s to 73s.

RICE.—2,500 bags Bengal were offered, and about half sold, at from 10s to 12s, which scarcely supported previous rates.

RYE.—The demand is very limited, but prices are unaltered.

FEUR.—In public sale new currants partly sold at 60s to 75s; Elms raisins, 60s; figs, 47s to 74s.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted at 71s.

TIN.—East India continues to have an upward tendency. Banca quoted at 140s; Straits, 138s.

SALT.—The quantity offered on the market is small. Refraction 84 to 9 sold at 37s; and refraction 44, at 37s 6d.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet since the sale.

INDIGO.—The market has been quiet since the sale.

IN OTHER ARTICLES no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.—Very little was doing in Irish butter in the early part of last week. The market then presented a dull and drooping appearance, owing probably to the prudent sellers and buyers operating sparingly and cautiously in consequence of some few failures in the trade, but not of such importance as to cause any material disturbance to business. Subsequently the advices from Ireland imparted a firmer tone and character to the market, the demand improved, and sales to a respectable extent made in nearly all kinds at an advance on previous rates of 1s to 2s, according to kind and quality. Foreign of fine quality sold steadily at full prices. The middling and inferior were nominal in value, and in limited request. Bacon was again in short supply. All of prime quality met ready buyers at from 68s to 72s, according to size. Waterford shippers offered at 65s on board for three months forward, and Limerick at 64s for four months. In hams and lard no new feature.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt....	112	120	Cheshire, per cwt.....	64	74
Kiel.....	110	116	Cheddar.....	74	86
Dorset.....	114	120	Double Gloucester.....	60	68
Carlisle.....	104	112	Single ditto.....	—	—
Waterford.....	104	112	York Hams.....	108	112
Cork (new).....	104	116	Westmoreland ditto.....	104	108
Limerick.....	104	106	Irish ditto.....	86	90
Sligo.....	104	114	Wiltshire Bacon (dried).....	76	85
Fresh, per dozen.....	14	15	Irish..... (green).....	70	74

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 3.—Coastwise and by land carriage, the arrivals of potatoes since Monday last have been only moderate for the time of year. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, as follows: York regents, 90s to 100s; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s to 95s; Scotch ditto, 85s to 95s; middlings, 50s to 60s; Lincoln, 75s to 85s; blues, 75s to 85s per ton. The imports last week were 4 bags from Harlingen, 40 from Amsterdam, and 106 baskets from Rotterdam.

HOPS, BOROOGH, Monday, Nov. 3.—Our market exhibits much firmness, and the demand continues good, particularly for choice qualities. Prices on the whole are steady, but fine samples have somewhat improved in value. Duty, 265,000.

Mid and East Kent . . . 70s 100s to 115s
Wesd of Kent . . . 65s 84s to 94s
Sussex pockets . . . 60s 70s to 76s

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 3.—As the public sales of colonial wool will be commenced on Thursday next, and as all parties are naturally anxious to ascertain their result prior to making purchases, scarcely any business has been transacted in home-grown wools since Monday last. Prices, therefore, are almost nominal. The supply on offer is limited.

Per pack of 240 lbs.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
South Down hogs—fleece	£18	0 to £19	0
Half-bred ditto	16	10 to 16	15
Kent	15	10 to 16	10
South Down ewes and wethers	16	10 to 17	0
Leicesters	13	10 to 14	5
Clothing picklock—sorts	18	0 to 19	10
Prime and picklock	17	0 to 18	0
Choice	15	0 to 16	0
Super	15	0 to 16	0
Combining wether matching	20	0 to 21	0
Picklock	17	15 to 18	10
Common	16	0 to 17	0
Hog matching	21	10 to 23	0
Picklock matching	18	10 to 19	0
Super ditto	15	10 to 16	0

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The amount of business in flax is very moderate. Prices, however, are well supported. Manilla hemp has advanced 20s per ton; and Baltic qualities continue very firm. In the value of jute and coir goods no change has taken place.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 3.—Our market is less active to-day, yet prices continue to rule high. Latest advices from St.

Petersburg state that frost had set in, and that 8,000 casks of tallow were on the wharf. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 57s per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 0d per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	32696	29131	29419	22073	12260
Price of Yellow Candle	42s 3d	55s 9d	65s 0d	66s 3d	57s 0d
Delivery last Week	2887	2361	2171	3544	3411
Ditto from the 1st of June	39024	48231	23187	55600	56779
Arrived last Week	4819	9880	2318	2625	1412
Ditto from the 1st of June	31092	54017	26508	29963	53059
Price of Town Tallow	45s 0d	59s 6d	67s 0d	69s 3d	58s 0d

OILS, Monday, Nov. 3.—There is a fair average business doing in linseed oil, at 40s to 40s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is steady at 52s for brown, and 54s 6d to 55s. Cochin cocoonut has realised 49s. Palm is dull, at barely late rates. Spermin, 102 to 103 per ton. Turpentine sells freely; spirits, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; rough, 9s 3d to 9s 6d per cwt.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.—Scotch pig iron has been steady, at 59s cash. Sheets, single, are selling at 107 1/2s 6d to 107 1/2s; hoops, 107 to 107 1/2s; and nail rods, 87 1/2s 6d to 97 per ton. Tin is firm. Banca, 137s; Straits, 136s. Tin plates are in request. IC coke, 33s 6d to 34s; IX ditto, 39s 6d to 40s per box. Spelter moves off slowly, at 27 1/2s per ton on the spot. Lead is dull and drooping. Spanish pig, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2s; English, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2s; sheet, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2s per ton. In other metals very little is doing.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 1.

	56 to 64 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2 per lb
Market Hides	64	72 lbs.
Ditto	72	80 lbs.
Ditto	80	88 lbs.
Ditto	88	96 lbs.
Ditto	96	104 lbs.
Horse Hides	—	7 0 to 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	—	2 6 to 4 0
Ditto full	—	8 6 to 0 0
Polled Sheep	—	5 6 to 7 0
Kents and Half Breeds	—	4 3 to 5 0
Downs	—	3 0 to 4 0
Lams	—	0 0 to 0 0
Shearings	—	0 0 to 0 0

HAY.—SMITHFIELD, Nov. 4.—The trade without alteration. Prime meadow hay, 68s to 80s; superior old, 84s to 90s; inferior, 50s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 70s; clover, 70s to 110s; second cut, 70s to 95s; straw, 24s to 28s.

COALS, Monday.—A heavy market, at Friday's rates. Hartley, 16s—Hutton's, 19s 9d—Teas, 19s 9d—South Hetton, 19s 6d—Eden, 18s 9d—Kelloe, 19s—Lambton, 19s 3d—Gosforth, 17s 3d—Holywell, 17s 6d—Tanfield, 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 45; left from last week, 16; total, 61.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—The market closed very tamely, and prices were nominally the same as on Friday. The sales were from 2,000 to 3,000 bales, 1,000 of which were for export. In addition to American descriptions, 160 bales of Bahia sold at 64d; and 1,000 Surat (chiefly Bengal), at 44d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 5,000 bales.

Advertisements.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING BUSINESS. A premium will be required. Apply to Mr. James Kirby, St. Neot's, Hunts.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and delectably soft in use. Sold in Bars, at 1s. per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermin, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and

FURNITURE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock on Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Children's Cots, stands unrivalled, either for extent, beauty of design, or moderateness of prices. He also supplies Bedding and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality and workmanship.

Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sucking, from 15s.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 21s. 6d. to 151. 15s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete:—

Bedstead	£ 14	6
Chintz furniture	0 14	0
Pallass, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	1 11	0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 5	0
	4 14	6

A double bedstead, same	6 3	0
If without Half-Tester and Furniture—		
Single bed, complete	3 13	9
Double bed, complete	4 15	0

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to this season's SHOW OF LAMPS. It embraces the Moderateur (the best Parisian specimen of which have been carefully culled), Argand, Solar, Camphine, Palmer's Magnum, and other lamps for candles; and comprises an assortment which, considered either as to extent, price, or pattern, is perfectly unrivalled.

Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 8d. per gallon.
Palmer's Candles, 9d. and 9 1/2d. per lb.
Patent Camphine, 4s. per gallon.

DISH COVERS and HOT-WATER

DISHES in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. The Dish Covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; Block Tin, 12s. 3d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without silver-plated handles, 76s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, £10 to £16 10s. the set; Block Tin Hot-water Dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, £11 11s.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms, as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.

39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.—Established 1820.

CELEBRATED HAIR PREPARATIONS.

ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, easily applied, being the best in the world. Sold from 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Hair Destroyer or Depilatory, for removing superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands. 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent for stamps; free by post, Eight extra. Alex. Ross's Cantharides Oil, for strengthening the hair, and producing whiskers, 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Face Powder, or Pomade, from 1s. the packet; free, Fourteen Stamps. Liquid Rouge, 2s. 6d. per bottle. ALEX. ROSS, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. Wholesale Agent, Barclay, Farringdon-street, London.

LUXURIANT TRESSES.—The care of the

Hair may be unceasing, and its cultivation superintended by the most unquestionable skill and judgment, but without a genial growth and condition of the material to work upon, every effort will be fruitless. The most thickly scattered locks, that defied every effort of art, may be converted into luxuriant tresses, by the application of OLDIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, which has thus become the indispensable appendage to every fashionable toilet. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Oldridge's Balm, 13, Wellington-street North.

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY or

LIQUID HAIR DYE.—For changing Red or Grey Hair to a beautiful Black or Brown in a few minutes. This article will be found far superior to any dye now extant; the constituent parts have been apportioned with such exactness, as to render it so perfectly innocent, that it can be applied without producing the least inconvenience or discolouration of the skin, and is warranted perfectly free from unpleasant smell. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per case.

Wholesale and Retail of the Proprietor, 96, Goswell-road; and 148, Holborn-bars.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES FOR THE HAIR.

GILLINGWATER'S ROYAL EXTRACT of

ROSEMARY produces a Luxuriant and Beautiful Head of Hair. It is an incontrovertible fact that there never was an article so universally admired as Gillingwater's Royal Extract of Rosemary for keeping the hair in curl. It is distilled from the rosemary leaves only, and will be found a delicate cleanser and beautifier of the hair, contributing to its permanence and growth, and is as pleasant in application as it is certain in effect. In Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

GILLINGWATER'S RIJUVINESCENT CREAM, for the Restoration of the Hair in cases of Baldness. In Bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

GILLINGWATER'S ENUTRIENT CREAM, for the Eradication of Scurf, and all Impurities of the Hair. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. 6d.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, or DEPI-LATORY, for removing superfluous Hair from the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands. 3s. 6d. per Box.

GILLINGWATER'S KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion—eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the Skin soft, fair, and blooming. In half-pint Bottles, 2s. 9d., duty included.

GILLINGWATER'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE, for Changing Red or Gray Hair to an unchangeable Brown or Black. This Hair Dye will be found far superior to any other, as it can be applied, without the least inconvenience, with perfect safety; free from any unpleasant smell, and is warranted perfectly innocent. Price 3s., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s., and 20s. per case. Wholesale and Retail of the Proprietor, 140, Upper-street, Islington, London; forwarded to any part of Europe by sending a remittance.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A.

JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5s.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-

Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church. BEST SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, &c. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per Tooth; Sets, 4. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE-HILL—33

(Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.

Consultation and every information Gratis.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14 Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Will be ready on the 15th November, price 6d.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL ANNUAL FOR 1857. Price 6d.

It will contain, in addition to all the General Information common to Almanacks, papers on Church-rates—The Burial Acts—Easter Dues and other practical topics—The New Marriage Act, and other Statutes specially affecting Dissenters—A Chronicle for 1856—and Statistical and other Particulars relating to the various Dissenting bodies, and to the Religious and Benevolent Institutions. The whole so arranged as to render the Almanack of greater practical utility than any of the former issues.

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This day is published, price 6d.

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With a Dedication to the Editor of the "British Banner."

By the same Author, price 6d.

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With a Preliminary Letter to the Secretaries of the Congregational Union.

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A Letter to the Ministers, Deacons, and Members of the Independent Churches and Congregations of England and Wales, on the subject of "The Controversy." By JOHN LITTLE, B.A.

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A Reply to the Question, "WHY SO POPULAR?" and to the Doctor of Divinity. By a WORKING MAN.

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Send Three Penny Stamps, and you will receive free by post, the Ninety-third Edition of a popular treatise adapted to the general reader.

THE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE. of constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), diarrhoea, phlegm, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulence, distension, acidity, heartburn, hysteria, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, erysipelas, eruption of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, untidiness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction—by pleasant and natural means, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decles; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart, Major Gen. Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row.

SMELLING SALTS.—BREIDENBACH'S CHURCH SMELLING-BOTTLE, inexhaustible, price 2s.; fitted in a neat leather case, 2s. Also, filled with the finest Aromatic Vinegar, for the Headache, at the same reduced price. Crystal Lavender-Scented Salts, 1s. 6d.—Breidenbach's Perfumery Stores, 157, New Bond-street.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

FOR CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), NERVOUS, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD saves fifty times its cost in other medicine, and cures the above complaints and their consequences, such as flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, untidiness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish, for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 60,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 2,906.—Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 53,040.—Casa Pansilippo, Pisa, in Tuscany, March 9, 1856.—Lord Viscount Chuck begs to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry and Co. that he has been perfectly cured of gout, headache (migraine), loss of memory, &c., by their invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food, having tried for the last ten years all other remedies for these maladies without avail. Messrs. Du Barry are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter they think fit.

Cure No. 53,018.—Wielmar, Feb. 29, 1856.—I have derived very great benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.

De Fluscow, Field Marshal.

Cure No. 53,054.—Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, March 15, 1856.—Gentlemen,—For the last ten years and more I had been suffering continually from rheumatism in the head, and being advised by my friends, I have taken a 10lb. canister of your Farina, which has cured me most effectually, as I have had no return of the malady for more than a year. Pray make any use of this you please, and permit me to subscribe myself, your obedient servant, William Pringle, Capt., Ceylon Rifles.

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. Super refined quality, 1lb. 6s.; 2lb. 11s.; 5lb. 22s.; 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; also, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 330 and 481, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 66, Cornhill; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 65, Charing-cross; 54, Upper Baker-street; and 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle

continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c. of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes, all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very truly." I. Adams Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinoline, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyiness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averring baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indispensable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 2s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. BARKER'S celebrated remedy for Rupture is protected by the Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Royal Colleges of Medicine of Paris and Vienna. It was completely successful in curing 217 cases last year in private practice, and is now made known as a public utility, through the medium of the Press. In every case of single or double rupture in either sex, however bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a cure in a few days, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its use whatever, and will be hailed as a boon by all those who have for years been obliged to wear torturing trusses, and other means of support. Persons in any part of the world can have the remedy sent to them, post free (packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. 6d. in postage-stamps, or by Post-office order payable at the General Post-office, to Charles Barker, M.D., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, London. Any imitation or infringement of this triple patent will at once be proceeded against, and restrained by injunction of the Lord High Chancellor. The following are extracted from Dr. B.'s large pamphlet, containing upwards of 1,100 Testimonials:—"If anything is worth knowing, it is worthy of being extensively known, and I consider there can be no degradation in your advertising your remedy, as you aim at the mitigation of suffering, and the preservation of life, and your name and position ought to protect you from the shafts of envy and malice."—J. Pereira, M.D., Finsbury-square. "Your remedy quite cured the case I told you of."—J. M., Esq., Surgeon, Edgeware-road. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove the cure by lifting and running, which I am happy to say, I can do, without pain, or using any truss."—F. W. "Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it."—G. H. "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since without any sign of its re-appearance."—Miss S. "A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy; moreover, I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured."—J. P. "My rupture being twenty-eight years old, I never expected so perfect a cure."—E. L. "My boy's rupture is cured, and he is now quite easy and can play about without pain."—Mrs. H. P. "I applied your remedy six weeks ago, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you my rupture has not been down since."—D. L. "I have not been so comfortable for many years, thanks to your treatment."—Miss E. "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy."—Mrs. H. "It is with the most pleasurable feelings imaginable, that I write to inform you I am quite cured of my rupture."—W. M. "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me; mine was a scrotum rupture, and very bad indeed."—H. T.

IF YOU ARE BALD OR YOUR HAIR IS THIN, pray use ALEX. ROSS'S Cantharides Oil, which causes the hair to grow on bald places, produces luxuriant whiskers, a superior gloss, and removes scurf. Sold at 2s. 6d., forwarded for stamps; carriage free, twelve extra, by Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, fastening to gold or silver of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.
Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.
Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 252A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

It is a decided fact that people might save themselves a world of pain by taking proper Medicine at the proper time.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

are known to have a specific effect both on the prevention and cure of headaches, indigestion, gout, and prostration. They correct and neutralise acid and vicious humours, invigorate without violent stimulus, and in place of languor give energy to the system, tone to the stomach, and gently assist the secretions.

TO LADIES.

A trial of a single box of Parr's Pills will at once prove that they mildly and speedily remove all skin eruptions, sallowness of complexion, nervous irritability, sick headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, costiveness, depression of spirits, dizziness of the eyes, irregularity or general derangement of the system; and, by assisting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to give the colour of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigour to the whole frame.

ASK FOR PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in town and country.

In Boxes, price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 6s. each. Protected and guaranteed in every country by the English Government Stamp, which is affixed to each box of the genuine Medicine.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

ENJOY THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND HER PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,

for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

FROM THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

NERVOUS STOMACH CURED.

High-school, Leamington, 23rd of 4th Month, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—Having received great benefit from your Roper's Plaster for nervous stomach complaint, I believe that Roper's Plaster is calculated, when thoroughly known, to supersede all other medicines for those disorders for which it is intended.

Truly yours,

J. B. CAULFIELD, M.A.

BED-FAST FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. H. Malden, of Bury, has great pleasure in handing to Messrs. Roper and Son a recommendation of Roper's Plaster, by Mr. William Dutton, Earl-street, Bury, for a severe inflammation of the lungs. He was bed-fast four months, and is quite certain his recovery is through the timely assistance of your valuable Roper's Plaster, which he purchased at my shop. You are at liberty to make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of the public generally.

March 13, 1853.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON,

CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-sized Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 6d. each, or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 6d. or 1s. each in Postage Stamps.

Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

RUPTURES.

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